

1885 — 1922

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Kelsey's Hardy American Plants and Specimen Evergreens



Foto by Harlan P. Kelsey at Arnold Arboretum

THE CAROLINA HEMLOCK (*Tsuga caroliniana*)

Introduced to Horticulture by Harlan P. Kelsey

"Its dense dark foliage, sweeping semi-pendulous branches and eventually pyramidal form, combine to give a charm not found in any other evergreen known to cultivation." Full description and prices, see Page 13

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.
BOXFORD — HIGHLANDS NURSERY, EAST BOXFORD, MASS.

Information to Buyers



BOXFORD-HIGHLANDS NURSERY, EAST BOXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS, is located 28 miles north of Boston, at Boxford Station, Georgetown Branch, B. & M. R.R.

It is readily reached by good automobile roads from any part of New England. From Boston 28 miles, take either Newburyport Turnpike turning West at Topsfield, or Reading Turnpike turning East at North Andover. Other distances are Salem, 13 miles; Lawrence, 11 miles; Haverhill, 9 miles; Newburyport, 10 miles; Manchester, 13 miles; Ipswich, 9 miles; Lowell, 20 miles.

Hardy Native American Plants and Specimen Evergreens are my Specialties, backed by over thirty years' experience. Many of our choicest American ornamentals have been introduced to cultivation by me, including Carolina Hemlock, Azalea vaseyi, Rhododendron carolinianum, Lilium grayi, Shortia galacifolia, Robinia kelseyi and many others.

Shipping Season begins in Spring when frost leaves the ground, usually March 15th to June 1st. August planting of Specimen Evergreens — Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Leucothoes, Conifers and many Bulbs and Herbaceous Plants — has proved most successful, general stock going out again from September to December.

**25% Discount on prices in this catalog to
Landscape Architects, Park and Cemetery
Superintendents and other public officials
Burlaping and Packing charged at cost.**

Shipping Instructions should be given, otherwise I use my best judgment, but assume no risk. All shipments travel at purchaser's risk and carriers must be held liable for any damage in transit. *All stock becomes the property of the purchaser on delivery to transportation company or carrier.*

Delivery by Truck. Where the size of order warrants, there are distinct advantages in auto truck delivery for distances up to 30 to 50 miles and we have made large deliveries up to 200 miles. Stock arrives quickly and *when wanted*, and is delivered fresh on the grounds, saving local trucking and unpacking. Charges are made according to size of truck and distance traveled.

Prices are made to fit the quality of stock sent out. Discriminating buyers now realize that the greatest value of nursery stock is *underground*. Frequent transplanting and handling specimens with adequate, burlaped balls, mean success and quick results. It costs more, but it is the fixed policy of the Boxford-Highlands Nursery, and "cheap" stock will not be handled or sent out. The best is always the cheapest.

Special Selection. Stock specially selected at Nursery or ordered by mail will be charged at advance prices to fit the value of stock selected. The prices in this catalog cover the average good grade as they run in the nursery row.

Packing Charges. At prices printed in this catalog, Boxing, Balling or Burlaping is free except where noted. Where small sizes or deciduous stock is balled and burlaped by special request, a charge is always made to cover cost, as follows:

Burlaping Charges:

	Each
Small sizes	\$0.10
2 to 3 ft. clumps and trees15
3 to 4 ft. clumps and trees20
4 to 6 ft. clumps and trees25
6 to 8 ft. clumps and trees30

Larger sizes are billed in proportion. Where large evergreens are shipped on "platforms," a suitable charge will be made to cover cost.

Terms. Cash or satisfactory reference from unknown customers. All accounts are due the first of each month, unless by special arrangement. Five at 10 rate; 50 at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate.

Non-Warranty. No guarantee, express or implied, is made that stock will grow, whether planted by me or otherwise. Having no control over after treatment of plantings or over weather conditions, it is obvious that purchaser must assume all responsibility after stock leaves the Nursery in good condition. However, under certain conditions, I am prepared to guarantee plantings made by me covering a specified period, on an insurance basis. Charges will be made according to risk involved and value of material.

Claims for errors must be made on receipt of goods. If there is any mistake or fault on my part it will gladly be rectified.

Plant Names. Both the common names and the botanical or Latin names in this catalog conform to the Official Catalog of Standardized Plant Names, published by The American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature.

Landscape Forestry. We do Landscape Forestry, treating woodlands from a landscape standpoint as well as for commercial uses. Mr. Kelsey is open for consultations and engagements.

Quarantine. The Federal Horticultural Board has proclaimed a practically complete embargo on all Foreign Trees and Shrubs and most Herbaceous Plants. Americans will now learn that our Native Trees and Plants are hardier, freer from disease, more permanent, and far more beautiful and "fitting" in our landscapes and home grounds than exotic material. The best exotics can and now will be grown in America for Americans. We are growing them by thousands.

HARLAN P. KELSEY

Boxford-Highlands Nursery Salem, Massachusetts

Landscape Department

Planning and Planting, and the Use of Hardy Native Plants

The successful carrying out of any landscape improvement depends to so great an extent upon the knowledge, skill, and good taste of the one to whom this work is intrusted, that it is supremely important to start right, no matter whether the work be large or small.

By the employment of a trained landscape architect expensive experiments may be avoided and successful results insured. This applies to questions both of design and of practical planting.

There are so many well-trained landscape architects today that there is little excuse for anyone not having the joys that come from well-executed work that properly fits each case.

The undersigned takes charge of the laying out and planting of large and small grounds, extensive estates, parks, cemeteries, and other public or private landscape improvements. Particular attention is given to the use of hardy American plants, which are unquestionably the basis of all the best permanent plantings in this country, and particularly where naturalistic effects are desired. If this fact is ignored, the most finished and lasting results cannot be secured. The formal garden, where in the past exotics have been used almost exclusively, has wonderful possibilities for the employment of native plants, and especially our magnificent Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and other broadleaf evergreens, as well as Junipers, Hemlocks, Pines and other Conifers. These plants are not only absolutely hardy and unusually free from foreign diseases and pests, but show splendid summer and winter effects that can be produced in no other way. There are, in fact, no foreign plants which can adequately take their place.

Horticultural knowledge, including soil requirements and an intimate acquaintance with plant material, is quite as essential as and co-ordinate with proper designing, — facts too often overlooked. Moreover, water-color sketches do not constitute landscape gardening. It is an art to be practised only after years of study and experience and, like painting and sculpture, must be born in one and cannot be altogether acquired.

We are not committed to the use of Native Plants exclusively, and, where useful and advisable, always introduce the best exotics to produce desired results.

The undersigned is prepared to make professional visits for consultation and advice, to make surveys, plans, and designs, and to undertake the entire construction, planting, and carrying out of landscape work of all descriptions.

The wild garden, the rockery, and the bog and water garden offer possibilities in the way of interest, distinctiveness, and variety that are often almost wholly overlooked or but meagerly taken advantage of.

The mountain or seashore bungalow, the modest town home, and the pretentious estate must each have a treatment suitable to particular needs, though in every case a development should prevail that makes the most of striking natural features or topography, giving to each a character of its own.

Lack of time, distance, and other conditions may sometimes lead customers to desire a local landscape architect. I know the leading members of the profession, and at any time on request will gladly recommend landscape architects who may be safely trusted with any commission, large or small.

Correspondence with those having new grounds to lay out and plant, or unsatisfactory old grounds to make over, is solicited. Charges are reasonable, yet sufficient to warrant the best results in fairness to my clients and myself.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Landscape Department

Hawthorne Building, Salem, Massachusetts

Telephone Connection.



Specimen Fraser Fir at Boxford-Highlands Nursery

(Foto by H. P. K.)



Specimen Koster Blue Spruce at Boxford-Highlands Nursery
(Foto by H. P. K.)

KELSEY'S HARDY SPECIMEN EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

BOXFORD-HIGHLANDS NURSERY

NOTE.—All Stock is nursery-grown and transplanted unless marked otherwise.
The larger sizes of Evergreens are always shipped with balls and burlaped.

Prices in this catalog cover the average good grade of plants as they run in the nursery row. Where special selection is made prices are increased accordingly.

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the heights attained by the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and often exceed the lesser height given.



Upright cones of Fraser Fir

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

ABIES concolor, CONCOLOR FIR. 80 to 250 ft.

Foliage blue-green to blue-gray with broad needles, charming purple to yellow cones. A wonderfully beautiful, long-lived tree; rapid growth.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 00	18 00	165 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 25	30 00	270 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 50	40 00	
4 to 5 ft.	7 00		
9 to 18 ft. specimens	\$8 to 150 00 each		

fraseri, FRASER FIR. 30 to 70 ft.

Dark-green, thickest foliage, blue underneath; compact, pyramidal habit. One of our choicest evergreens especially for New England shore planting. The only permanent "Balsam Fir." Thousands of perfect specimens up to 16 feet. This is a specialty at Boxford-Highlands Nursery, and we can supply in car lots for mass planting or to the Nursery Trade. This fine species comes from the high Carolina Mountains. There are few Evergreens we can recommend so highly.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.....	\$ 30	\$2 70	\$24 00
12 to 18 in.....	50	4 20	36 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 00	
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	22 00	200 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	32 00	300 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	40 00	360 00
6 to 7 ft.	7 00	64 00	600 00
7 to 8 ft.	9 00	80 00	750 00
8 to 12 ft. specimens	\$10 to 50 00 each		

homolepis (brachyphylla), NIKKO FIR. 80 to 100 ft.

Very distinctive rare Fir, horizontal branches, dark glossy foliage; green leaves, silvery white underneath, and violet purple cones. Very hardy Japanese species.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	28 00

ABIES homolepis umbilicata (umbellata), DIMPLECONE FIR. 50 to 80 ft.

Variety with green cones, with lighter colored leaves.

5 to 12 ft. specimens \$7 to 20 00 each

pectinata, EUROPEAN SILVER FIR. 100 to 200 ft.

Rapid, open growing sort with glossy green needles, silvery beneath.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$3 00	\$27 00

veitchi, VEITCH FIR. 80 to 100 ft.

Strong-growing, ironclad Fir, making a most striking lawn specimen or in groups. Bright green foliage, silver-blue underneath. A rare conifer from Japan and Manchuria.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 60	\$24 00
18 to 24 in.....	4 00	36 00
2 to 3 ft.	6 00	54 00
3 to 4 ft.	8 00	

5 to 18 ft. specimens \$10 to 75 00 each

ANDROMEDA polifolia, see under Rhododendrons and Other Broadleaf Evergreens.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uvaursi, see under Rhododendrons, etc.

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa, HINOKI CYPRESS. 80 to 120 ft.

Graceful tree with "Japanese" effect; bright green foliage. Fine also for low-clipped hedge; brown cones.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.....	\$ 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
12 to 18 in.....	1 50	12 00	90 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 00	18 00	

Horticultural variety of Chamaecyparis.

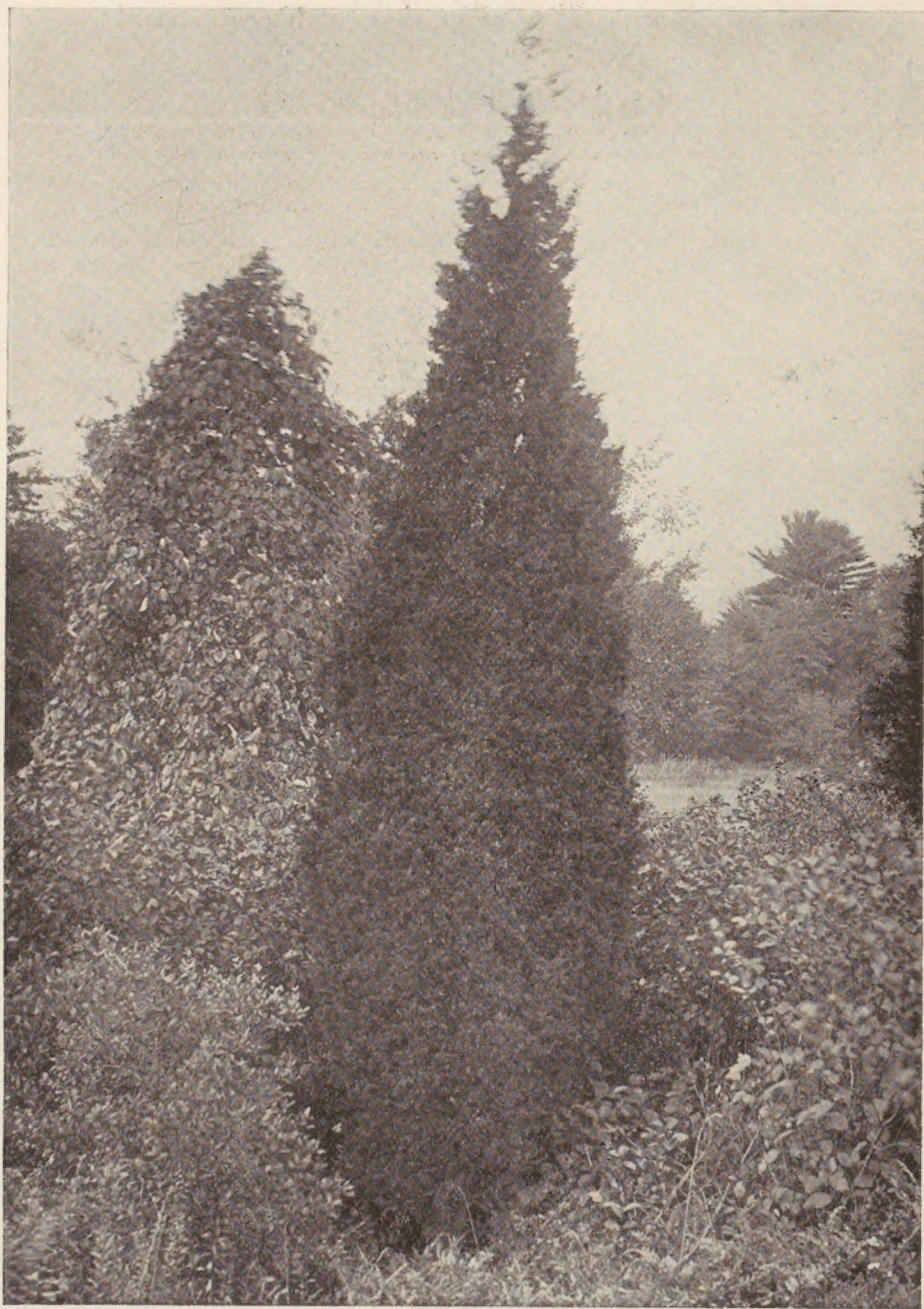
DWARF HINOKI CYPRESS (obtusa nana). 4 to 10 ft.

Very dwarf Japanese Evergreen; picturesque effect. Dark-green, shiny foliage, densely tufted.

12 to 18 in.....\$3 00 each

CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata, see Rhododendrons and Other Broadleaf Evergreens.

DAPHNE cneorum, see Rhododendrons and Other Broadleaf Evergreens.



**Red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) specimen as grown at
Boxford-Highlands Nursery**

(Foto by H. P. K.)

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

JUNIPERUS communis depressa, PROSTRATE

JUNIPER. 1 to 4 ft.

The best Juniper for ground cover. Forms vary from completely "prostrate" to the "ascending" bushy types. It is at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides in full sun exposure, or in quite dense shade. Single plants will often reach a diameter of 15 feet or more. It is the hardy type that gives such charm to New England hillsides. Often a beautiful bronze in autumn and winter, and studded with bright blue fruit. Invaluable for landscape plantings.

	Each	10	100
6 to 9 in.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00	165 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00	255 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	44 00	
5 to 8 ft. specimens	\$7 to 15	00 each	

SABINA, SAVIN. 4 to 10 ft.

Semi-erect dwarf, very bushy; fine among rocks and boulders and for borders.

	Each	10
6 to 9 in.....	\$1 50	\$12 00

SCOPULORUM, COLORADO JUNIPER. 20 to 40 ft.

Rocky Mountain species allied to Juniperus virginiana. Foliage often bluish tinge.

	Each	10
9 to 12 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 00

VIRGINIANA, RED-CEDAR. 40 to 100 ft.

Pyramidal habit; dark-green to bluish foliage, with many variable forms. This is one of the most useful and characteristic trees of our native landscape. It rivals the Italian Cypress in beauty, is absolutely hardy, and stands sea exposure well. Fruit dark-blue and conspicuous, hanging until mid-winter. For many effects it is the most useful evergreen for northern latitudes. This is a specialty at Boxford-Highlands Nursery, and we can supply specimens up to 30 feet. We have made many notable plantings of large Cedars with uniform success.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	22 00	200 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00	
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	40 00	
6 to 7 ft.	7 00	64 00	
7 to 8 ft.	10 00	90 00	
8 to 9 ft.	12 50	112 00	
9 to 10 ft.	18 00	160 00	
10 to 20 ft. specimens	\$20 to 150	00 each	

Horticultural varieties of Juniperus.

PFITZER JUNIPER (chinensis pfitzeriana). 4 to 8 ft.

One of our choicest and hardest dwarf "spreading" evergreens of the "feathery spray" type.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
18 to 24 in.....	5 00	45 00

SCHOTT RED-CEDAR (virginiana schottii). 15 to 30 ft.

A dwarfier dense pyramidal form of Red-cedar with bright green foliage.

	Each
4 to 5 ft.	\$4 50
5 to 6 ft.	6 00

SILVER RED CEDAR (virginiana glauca). 40 to 60 ft.

Striking type with blue-green foliage.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$7 50	\$70 00

TAMARIX SAVIN (sabina tamariscifolia). 1 to 4 ft.

Trailing species with feathery gray "sprays" of foliage. A beautiful rockery plant and for edgings.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$3 00	\$27 00

KALMIA, see Rhododendrons and Other Broad-leaf Evergreens.

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium, see Rhododendrons and Other Broadleaf Evergreens.

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei, see Rhododendrons and Other Broadleaf Evergreens.

PICEA canadensis (alba), WHITE SPRUCE. 60 to 70 ft.

Compact pyramidal growth, with aromatic silver-gray foliage. For seashore planting it is unexcelled, and for northern latitudes is highly recommended for single lawn specimen, massing or for forest; glossy light brown cones.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.....	\$ 60	\$5 00	\$45 00
1 to 2 ft.	1 00	8 00	60 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00	
6 to 8 ft.	9 00	85 00	
9 to 10 ft.	15 00	140 00	
10 to 12 ft.	20 00	180 00	

ENGELMANNI, ENGELMANN SPRUCE. 75 to 150 ft.

Rocky Mountain evergreen with narrow-pyramidal form of great beauty. Flowers bright purple, cones light brown.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$60 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	12 00	100 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 20	20 00	

EXCELSA, NORWAY SPRUCE. 75 to 150 ft.

This well-known spruce varies greatly in type, some with very picturesque pendulous branches and others again of upright growth. A most beautiful conifer, especially where not crowded. Flowers bright purple and light brown cones.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$ 50	\$4 00	\$36 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00	54 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 00	110 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	22 00	
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	36 00	

KOYAMAI. 20 to 30 ft.

Branchlets bright reddish-brown, leaves bluish-white above and light brownish-green cones. A rare Central Japanese species.

	Each	10	100
3 to 6 in.....	\$ 30	\$2 00	\$18 00

OMORIKA, SERVIAN SPRUCE. 80 to 100 ft.

Rare and very beautiful. Needles are unusual with conspicuous white marking. One of the most charming conifers as grown in Arnold Arboretum; purple flowers and glossy cinnamon brown cones.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$20 00	each

ORIENTALIS, ORIENTAL SPRUCE. 80 to 120 ft.

A graceful spruce, with wide, roundish pyramidal form of slow growth. Much used in Japanese gardens; carmine flowers.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$6 00	\$54 00
4 to 5 ft.	10 00	90 00
5 to 6 ft.	12 50	

PUNGENS (parryana), COLORADO SPRUCE. 80 to 150 ft.

Extremely hardy and well known for its peculiar horizontal whorls of branches and stiff needles. Stands salt air well. Cones light brown, glossy.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
12 to 18 in.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	12 00	90 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 50	22 00	
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	36 00	
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	44 00	
5 to 6 ft.	7 00	64 00	
6 to 7 ft.	9 00	80 00	
7 to 15 ft. specimens	\$10 to 50	00 each	



(Foto by H. P. K.) **Swiss Stone Pine (*Pinus cembra*) specimen at
Boxford-Highlands Nursery**



(Foto by H. P. K.)

**Avenue of specimen Koster Blue Spruces
at Boxford-Highlands Nursery**



**Young Rhododendrons, Azaleas and Mountain Laurel grown by
tens of thousands at Boxford-Highlands Nursery**

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Hort. var. of *Picea*, SPRUCE.

BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE (*pungens glauca*). 80 to 100 ft.

Blue form, very conspicuous.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 60	\$32 00	
2 to 3 ft.	5 20	48 00	
3 to 4 ft.	8 00		
4 to 5 ft.	10 00		
5 to 6 ft.	15 00		

KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE (*pungens kosteri*.) 50 to 80 ft.

Variety with brilliant blue foliage. Propagated by grafting on the green type. Our stock is strictly true to original. At Boxford-Highlands Nursery may be seen hundreds of perfect specimens from 6 to 10 ft. in height. Probably the finest lot in any nursery.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$6 00	\$56 00	
3 to 4 ft.	9 00	86 00	
5 to 6 ft.	25 00	236 00	
6 to 7 ft.	35 00	325 00	
7 to 10 ft. specimens	\$40 to 70	00 each	

PIERIS *floribunda*, see Rhododendrons and Other Broadleaf Evergreens.

PINUS *austriaca*, see Hort. var. AUSTRIAN PINE. *banksiana*, JACK PINE. 50 to 70 ft.

Quick grower and easy to transplant. Fine ornamental and very useful for reclaiming "abandoned" or poor soils. Pale yellow brown cones.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 60	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	8 00	60 00
4 to 6 ft.	2 00	16 00	120 00
6 to 8 ft.	4 00	36 00	
8 to 10 ft.	7 00	64 00	
10 to 16 ft. specimens	\$10 to 25	00 each	

cembra, SWISS STONE PINE. 50 to 70 ft.

A "dwarf White Pine." This charming species cannot be too highly recommended for rockeries or hillsides, or where space is limited and one wishes to have the soft feathery foliage effect of the beautiful common but large-growing White Pine. We have hundreds of beautiful specimens — narrow, dense pyramids. In cultivation rarely over 20 feet.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$130 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	22 00	200 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 50	32 00	
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	45 00	
4 to 5 ft.	8 00	75 00	

densiflora, JAPANESE RED PINE. 80 to 100 ft.

Hardy and of distinctive habit. Very free from diseases and insects, and one of the coming Pines for landscape work and woodlands. A fine stock.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$180 00
4 to 6 ft.	4 00	35 00	300 00
6 to 9 ft. specimens	\$8 to 15	00 each	

flexilis, LIMBER PINE. 50 to 80 ft.

Of the "White Pine section," from the Rocky Mountains. Picturesque dwarf habit, silver foliage, and especially choice for the rocky hillside and in small Pinetums. In cultivation, of fairly slow growth, large light brown cones.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$ 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	8 00	60 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00	150 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00	

PINUS *montana*, SWISS MOUNTAIN PINE.

Variable from 8 to 40 ft.

A "bush" dwarf Pine, with dark-green foliage. Rarely attains 10 to 12 feet, diameter equaling height. Invaluable.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00	\$160 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 00	36 00	300 00

monticola, WESTERN WHITE PINE. 100 to 150 ft.

Pyramidal form with slender somewhat pendulous branches.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.....	\$ 75	\$6 00	
12 to 18 in.....	1 25	10 00	

parviflora, JAPANESE WHITE PINE. 50 to 80 ft.

Hardy and very ornamental Japanese Pine bearing numerous decorative cones when older.

9 to 12 in..... \$1 00 each

pentaphylla

Probably a form of *Pinus parviflora*.

	Each	10	100
3 to 6 in.....	\$ 50	\$4 00	

ponderosa, WESTERN YELLOW PINE. 100 to 230 ft.

This Western species is extremely hardy, with striking dark-green, long needles. Fine for forestry planting or as a specimen.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$60 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00	150 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	36 00	
4 to 9 ft. specimens	\$5 to 15	00 each	

pungens, TABLE MOUNTAIN PINE. 30 to 60 ft.

From the Southern Alleghanies. Spined cones remain on tree indefinitely, giving a curious and picturesque effect. The growth is quite "Japanese."

6 to 10 ft. specimens \$5 to 16 00 each

resinosa, RED PINE. 60 to 150 ft.

One of our most valuable native Pines, for ornamental or forestry purposes. Long, lustrous green needles, densely tufted. Considered by many even superior to the Austrian Pine. Incorrectly called "Norway" Pine.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 75	\$16 00	\$140 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	20 00	180 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	40 00	360 00
6 to 8 ft. specimens	\$8 to 12	00 each	

rigida, PITCH PINE. 40 to 80 ft.

The common Pine of our New England hillsides — very picturesque.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	\$4 00	\$36 00	\$300 00
6 to 8 ft.	6 00	50 00	450 00
8 to 10 ft.	10 00	80 00	

strobus, WHITE PINE. 80 to 150 ft.

This native Pine is easily the king of American conifers, both as an ornamental and as a forestry tree. We have thousands of specimens up to 12 feet. Special prices on large quantities for park or forestry purposes.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00	80 00
4 to 6 ft.	3 00	24 00	200 00
6 to 8 ft.	6 00	50 00	400 00
8 to 10 ft.	10 00	80 00	
6 to 12 ft. specimens	\$8 to 18	00 each	



Solid block of 10,000 young Carolina Hemlocks
at Boxford-Highlands Nursery

(Foto by H. P. K.)



Block of *Pinus mughus* specimens at Boxford-Highlands Nursery

(Foto by H. P. K.)

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

PINUS sylvestris, SCOTCH PINE. 50 to 120 ft.

Of rapid growth, with attractive reddish bark and bright green foliage of bluish tinge. A very popular variety much used in securing immediate effects. Boxford-Highlands Nursery has an unusually fine stock up to 16 ft.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	\$4 00	\$36 00	\$320 00
6 to 8 ft.	6 00	50 00	450 00
8 to 10 ft.	10 00	90 00	750 00
10 to 12 ft.	12 00	116 00	
12 to 14 ft.	15 00	120 00	
14 to 16 ft.	20 00	180 00	
10 to 16 ft. specimens	\$15 to 35	00 each	

thunbergi, JAPANESE BLACK PINE. 80 to 120 ft.

A very distinctive species with handsome, broad pyramidal head and orange-yellow branchlets. Perfectly hardy.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00	165 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 75	24 00	220 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00	

Hort. var. of Pines.

AUSTRIAN PINE (*nigra austriaca*). 80 to 150 ft. Of the "Black Pine" group, and one of the most beautiful ornamental conifers. Rapid growth and stately habit, the dark-green foliage densely covering the branches. A fine stock of specimen trees.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$1 25	\$12 00	\$100 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 75	16 00	130 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	28 00	250 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 50	42 00	

MUGHO PINE (*montana mughus*).

Usually shrubby and prostrate. The most useful dwarf Pine for rockeries, ground-cover, and positions where a low-spreading, dark-green effect is needed. Boxford-Highlands Nursery has thousands of specimens from a few inches to several feet in diameter. The Mugho Pine cannot be too highly recommended.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
12 to 18 in.	1 25	10 00	90 00
18 to 24 in.	2 00	18 00	150 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 00	36 00	300 00
3 to 4 ft.	7 00	64 00	
Extra specimens	\$8 to 12	00 each	

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii, DOUGLAS FIR. 80 to 200 ft.

This is one of our most beautiful Rocky Mountain Firs. Very rapid in growth. Soft, lively green foliage, dense habit and in the Northwest becoming a giant forest tree. The staminate catkins are orange, and pistillate catkins reddish and quite ornamental.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.	\$ 50	\$4 00	\$36 00
12 to 18 in.	75	6 00	45 00
18 to 24 in.	1 25	10 00	90 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 75	16 00	140 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 75	24 00	220 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	32 00	
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	44 00	
6 to 7 ft.	7 00	64 00	
8 to 16 ft. specimens	\$10 to 25	00 each	

Hort. var. of P. douglasii.

BLUE DOUGLAS FIR (*douglasii glauca*).

Form with silvery-blue foliage. More compact habit and with smaller cones.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$3 00	\$24 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	

RHODODENDRONS, see p. 15

TAXUS canadensis (minor), CANADA YEW. 1 to 3 ft.

Hardy ground cover, invaluable for the open or in shade. Bright red berries. In autumn the foliage turns a rich bronze where exposed to the sun.

	Each	10	100
6 to 9 in.	\$ 75	\$7 00	\$60 00
9 to 12 in.	1 00	9 00	80 00
12 to 15 in.	1 50	12 00	115 00

cuspidata, JAPANESE YEW. 30 to 50 ft.

The only strictly hardy, upright growing Yew for the North. Very dark-green foliage.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$2 50	\$22 00
15 to 18 in.	3 50	30 00
18 to 24 in.	4 50	42 00

Hort. var. of TAXUS.

DWARF JAPANESE YEW (*cuspidata brevifolia*). 3 to 6 ft.

Dwarfier and more compact than the type. Japanese effect.

	Each	10
6 to 9 in.	\$1 50	\$12 00
9 to 12 in.	2 40	21 00

THUJA occidentalis, AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. 40 to 60 ft.

Fine for hedges or for specimen planting. Becomes a dense, broad pyramid; the bright green foliage turning bronze in winter.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$ 40	\$3 00	\$24 00
18 to 24 in.	60	4 40	36 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	7 00	50 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	14 00	120 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	20 00	180 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	30 00	

Hort. var. of Thuja occidentalis.

AMERICAN GLOBE ARBORVITAE (*occidentalis globosa*). 3 to 5 ft.

Dwarf round form very useful in formal plantings.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$2 00	\$18 00

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL (*occidentalis pyramidalis*). 15 to 30 ft.

Of narrow columnar form, much used in formal gardens, and where space is very limited and screen effect is desired.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00
18 to 24 in.	1 50	12 00	100 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00	170 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00	
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	45 00	
5 to 6 ft.	8 00	75 00	

GOLDEN AMERICAN A. (*occidentalis aurea*). 15 to 20 ft.

Broad, bushy form with deep-yellow outer foliage.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$4 00	\$36 00

SIBERIAN A. (*occidentalis sibirica*). 15 to 30 ft.

Dense pyramidal form with stouter branchlets, bright green foliage of steelish cast.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS



Block of specimen Hemlocks at Boxford-Highlands Nursery

(Foto by H. P. K.)

TSUGA canadensis, COMMON HEMLOCK. 50 to 125 ft.

Our beautiful common Hemlock, and one of the most conspicuous of our Eastern Mountain conifers. Does well either in partial shade or in the open and can be kept to any desired size by shearing. A fine hedge plant.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$86 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	14 00	132 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00	176 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	28 00	260 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 50	42 00	400 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 50	60 00	576 00
6 to 7 ft.	8 50	80 00	760 00
7 to 8 ft.	12 00	112 00	
8 to 12 ft. specimens	\$15 to 30 00 each		

caroliniana, CAROLINA HEMLOCK.

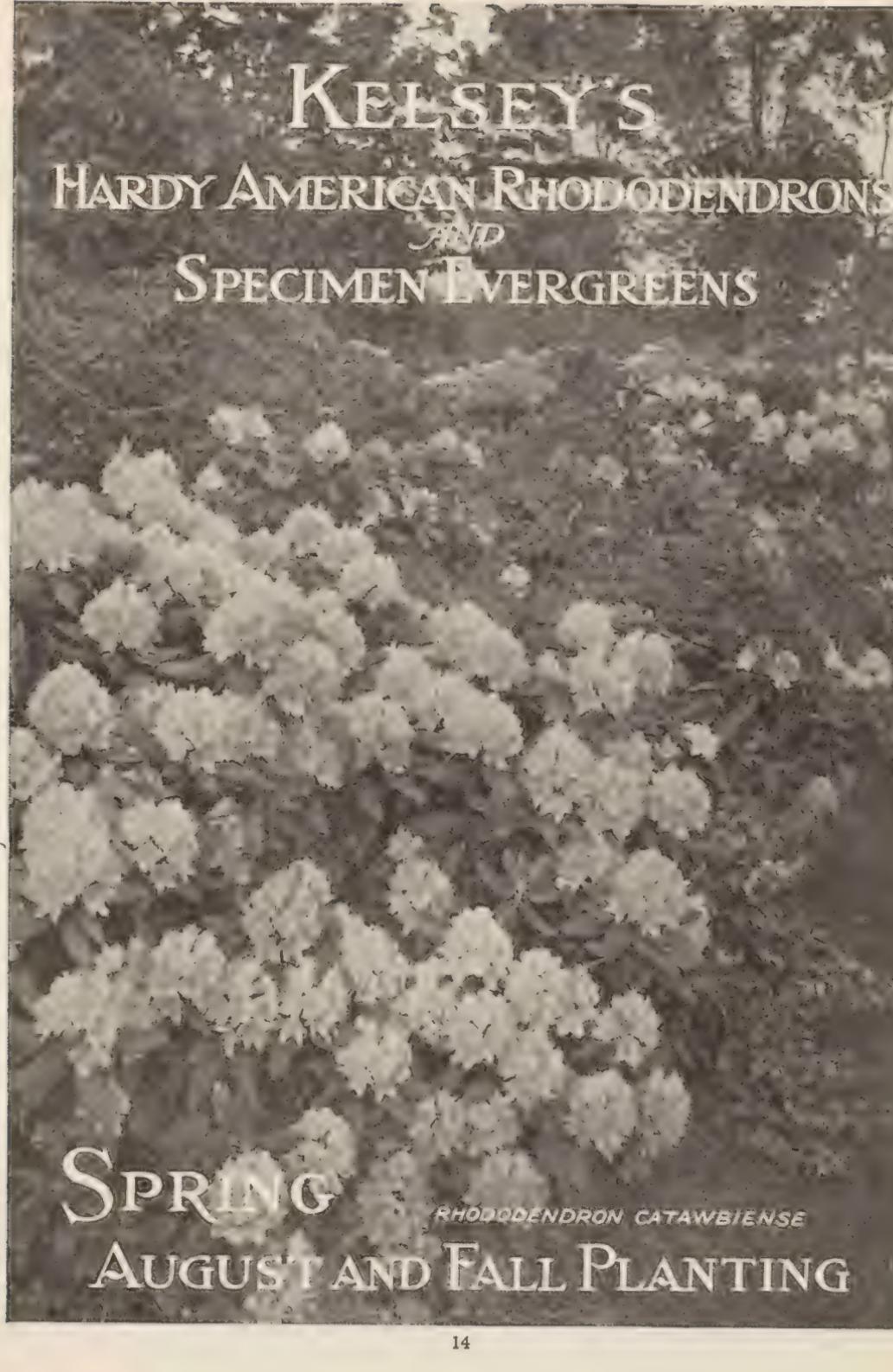
Introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey in 1884, it has become known to tree lovers as the most distinctive and graceful of all conifers which are hardy throughout the entire United States. Its dense, dark foliage, sweeping semi-pendulous branches, and eventually pyramidal form, combine to give a charm not found in any other evergreen known to cultivation. It is much hardier and more adaptable to city atmospheres than its plainer sister, the Canadian Hemlock, and will also thrive in southern latitudes where the latter becomes thin, yellow and unsightly.

It is the "coming evergreen" for the finest landscape plantings, either as a single specimen or for mass effects and backgrounds and for hedges.

After the disastrous spring and winter of 1917-18, Prof. C. S. Sargent, Director of Arnold Arboretum, says of this tree: "Numerous specimens of the Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) have been uninjured by the cold and drought of the year. This is one of the handsomest of all cone-bearing trees which can be grown in this part of the country." And, again, in the Nov. 10, 1919, Bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum: "The handsomest of the Hemlocks which can be grown in Massachusetts and now one of the most beautiful trees in the Arboretum is a native of the Southern Appalachian Mountains.—*Tsuga caroliniana*." At Boxford-Highlands Nursery may be seen large blocks of the Carolina Hemlock, all specimens regardless of size.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.....	\$ 1 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 80 00
12 to 18 in.....	1 50	14 00	132 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 25	20 00	180 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 50	30 00	270 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	50 00	450 00
4 to 5 ft.	10 00	90 00	
5 to 6 ft.	15 00	135 00	

A few larger specimens \$30 to 75 00 each



KELSEY'S
HARDY AMERICAN RHODODENDRONS
AND
SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

SPRING
AUGUST AND FALL PLANTING

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

RHODODENDRONS AND OTHER BROADLEAF EVERGREENS
AMERICAN RHODODENDRONS

The American Native Rhododendrons are at last coming into their own. Being absolutely hardy as far north as Quebec they assure success where the half-hardy hybrids have so often proved a failure. Even where "hybrids" are used the dark foliaged American species should form the main background.

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the hights attained of the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and often exceed the lesser hight given.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum, CAROLINA RHODODENDRON.

A new American species. Clear pink. Absolutely hardy. This is one of our finest introductions and fills a long-felt want for a hardy dwarf Rhododendron with flowers free from any hint of magenta. It was described and named by Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum. It is the smallest Alleghanian species, attaining a hight of 6 to 8 feet in cultivation. The thick-set leaves are dark-green, usually blunt and narrow, covered with rusty dots below, much smaller than either maximum or catawbiense. Flower clusters appear in greatest profusion in June, covering the plant with a rose-colored mantle. Fine for rocky slopes or hillsides, standing exposure unusually well and invaluable as a single specimen or for massing.

	Each	10
6 to 9 in.....	\$ 60	\$ 5 00
9 to 12 in.....	1 00	8 00
12 to 18 in.....	1 50	14 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	4 00	39 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps...	6 00	57 00

catawbiense, CATAWBA RHODODENDRON.

Of the Carolina Mountains. The hardiest of all Rhododendrons. It was this magnificent Rhododendron that over a hundred years ago was introduced into Europe, supplying, together with Rhododendron maximum, color and hardy blood to the cultivated "hybrids," but with a consequent loss of hardiness; and so today, for American gardens, where ironclad hardiness is essential, we must turn to the true original species, found on the loftiest, coldest peaks of the southern Alleghanies where it attains a hight of 20 to 30 feet. Considering the extreme hardiness, color of flower, compact growth, and remarkable texture of foliage, which is a deep, shining green, and far superior to the better-known Rhododendron maximum, we can recommend the true native catawbiense as the finest for general use, withstanding exposure and extremes of temperature where other Rhododendrons fail. Unlike Rhododendron maximum, it is a very free bloomer, with foliage of a dark, rich, lasting green, which never rusts. The trusses are a bright red-purple (in marked contrast to the muddy purple of the semi-hardy, half-breed imported variety), and as sent out by Boxford-Highlands Nursery is always on its own roots. For massing to produce a broadleaf evergreen landscape effect, there is no plant equal to it in the latitude of the northern United States and Canada, where strictly hardy plants must be employed.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in. clumps	\$1 25	\$12 00	\$100 00
12 to 18 in. clumps	1 75	16 00	150 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	2 75	26 00	220 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps...	4 00	38 00	350 00
3 to 4 ft. clumps...	6 00	56 00	540 00
4 to 5 ft. clumps...	9 00	86 00	



The rare Rhododendron carolinianum
A beautiful clear pink



(Photo by H. P. K.)

Rhododendron catawbiense compacta
New variety introduced by
Harlan P. Kelsey



Carolina Rhododendron (*R. carolinianum*), a beautiful
new pink dwarf species introduced by
Harlan P. Kelsey



Hardy Rhododendrons and Azaleas thriving in an ideal location
near Boxford-Highlands Nursery

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

RHODODENDRON catawbiense compacta.

New Introduction of Harlan P. Kelsey. A very compact-growing form from the highest peaks of the Southern Alleghany Mountains with dark-green foliage, entirely distinct from the catawbiense type in usual cultivation.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in. clumps	\$2 50	\$21 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps . .	6 00	57 00
3 to 4 ft. clumps . .	9 00	

maximum, ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON.

Rhododendron maximum or Rosebay Rhododendron is without doubt the noblest of American broadleaf shrubs. It is found growing sparingly in New England and New York, more abundantly in the Pennsylvania mountains, but reaching perfection only in the Southern Alleghany Mountains, where it grows in such luxuriance as to form a striking feature in the mountain landscape. Its large, waxy white or delicately pink flowers appear in large trusses in July, the latest of all the Rhododendrons, greatly enhancing its ornamental value as a broadleaf evergreen for finished landscape effect.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in. clumps	\$1 50	\$14 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	2 00	18 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps . .	3 00	28 00
3 to 4 ft. clumps . .	4 50	40 00
3 to 5 ft. extra clumps	\$6 to 10 00 each	



Rhododendron maximum. Typical flower cluster



Rhododendron Bed at State Normal School, Salem. Planted by Harlan P. Kelsey. Note edging of Zanthorhiza

(Foto by H. P. K.)



**Rhododendron Bed. Detail of edging; Ferns, Violets
and Fringe Bleedingheart**

(Foto by H. P. K.)



**Mass of Rhododendrons with Hemlock background
at Arnold Arboretum**

(Foto by H. P. K.)

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Horticultural varieties of Rhododendron.

Hybrids of *R. catawbiense*.

We have only the hardiest sorts. They are becoming difficult to secure, owing to Federal Quarantine Regulations shutting out all foreign-grown stock.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$4 00	\$36 00
2 to 2½ ft.	5 50	50 00

ALBUM ELEGANS, bluish, changing to white.

CARACTACUS, purplish crimson.

CHARLES DICKENS, dark scarlet.

E. S. RAND, rich scarlet.

F. D. GODMAN, crimson.

HANNIBAL, rosy red-violet.

IGNATIUS SARGENT, deep pink.

LUTEO-ROSEUM, satin rose suffused with white, center light yellow.

MRS. MILNER, crimson.

PARSONS GLORIOSUM, bluish.

PARSONS GRANDIFLORUM, rose.

PURPUREUM ELEGANS, dark purple.

ROSEUM ELEGANS, rose.

MYRTLE (*myrtifolium*)

A fine hardy hybrid between *R. minus* and *R. hirsutum*. This variety is very useful for the rockery, and the borders of the Rhododendron bed. Covered with clusters of deep rosy-pink flowers.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
18 to 24 in.....	6 50	60 00
2 to 2½ ft.	10 00	



**Kalmia
angustifolia**



**Base Planting (first season) of Mixed Shrubs and
Rhododendrons at Saltonstall School, Salem**

(Photo by H. P. K.)



(Photo by H. P. K.)

Kalmia at Arnold Arboretum

Other Hardy Broadleaf Evergreens

ANDROMEDA polifolia, BOGROSEMARY. 6 in. to 2 ft.
A beautiful dwarf species of our Northern bogs. Grows well in rich borders. Dainty bell-flowers of delicate pink. June.

	Each	10
6 to 8 in.....	\$ 50	\$4 20

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uvaursi, BEARBERRY.
Prostrate.
This delightful trailing plant is invaluable for seashore and other ground cover planting, forming solid dense mats of green. Thrives in sandy soil when established. Difficult to transplant unless pot-grown plants are used. Bright red berries.

	Each	10	100
2 in. pots	\$ 80	\$7 60	\$60 00
3½ in. pots	1 00	9 00	

CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata, LEATHERLEAF. 1 to 3 ft.
A fine, hardy border plant for the Rhododendron bed or very moist locations. White nodding flowers in leafy racemes in early spring.

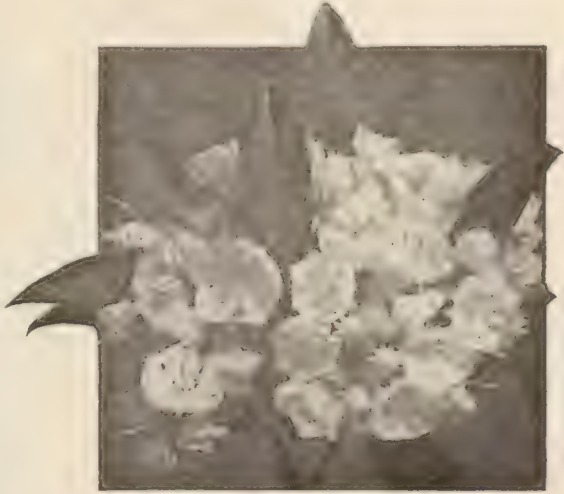
	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$ 60	\$5 00

DAPHNE cneorum, ROSE DAPHNE. 6 to 12 in.
Trailing evergreen, glossy narrow leaves and a profusion of bright pink fragrant flowers in May and often again in August.

	Each	10	100
6 to 9 in.....	\$ 60	\$5 00	\$40 00

KALMIA angustifolia, LAMBKILL. 2 to 3 ft.
Makes a fine ground cover. A charming, dwarf sort of the same general character as latifolia, forming dense, low clumps. In early spring showy clusters of wheel-shaped, deep rose-colored flowers.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$ 60	\$5 00



Detail of Kalmia latifolia blossom



Rhododendron maximum, charming natural growth along mountain stream



Sprays of *Leucothoe catesbaei*, the most beautiful edging for Rhododendron plantings

KALMIA latifolia, KALMIA (*Mountain Laurel*).
4 to 25 ft.

One of the grandest of our native broadleaf evergreen shrubs, attaining tree-like proportions in our Southern mountains. In cultivation it is a broad, thick shrub, and, when in full bloom, of surpassing beauty. The wheel-shaped flowers in close terminal corymbs, pure white to pink, appear in May or June in such profusion as almost to smother the foliage. Its thick, shining leaves, conspicuous the year round, make it a shrub of greatest value for massing. The hardiness of *Kalmia latifolia* is beyond doubt, it being found sparingly in Nova Scotia, and increasingly in abundance through New England and the middle Atlantic States (particularly in the higher altitudes), till the crest of the Southern Alleghanies is reached.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in. clumps	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
12 to 18 in. clumps	1 75	16 00	114 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	3 00	28 00	255 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps	4 00	36 00	340 00

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium, BOX SANDMYRTLE.
1 to 3 ft.

A dainty low shrub with small, narrow evergreen leaves, and in May or early June profusely covered with white heath-like flowers set with pink stamens.

9 to 12 in.	\$ 75	\$6 00
12 to 18 in.	1 25	9 00

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei, DROOPING LEUCOTHOE.
3 to 8 ft.

Few shrub evergreens of the broadleaf sort have the grace of this one. The thick, shining green leaves are evenly disposed on long

recurved branches with dense racemes of beautiful, white, bell-shaped flowers. As an under-shrub or for banks and borders of streams it is without a rival. One of the most useful of all evergreens for edging the Rhododendron or Azalea plantation. The sprays make beautiful winter decorations indoors, turning a rich bronze in the fall where exposed to the sun. Thousands of specimen clumps at Boxford-Highlands Nursery.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in. clumps	\$1 00	\$8 60	\$80 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	1 50	14 00	120 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps	2 25	20 00	192 00
2 to 3 ft. extra clumps	3 50	30 00	270 00

PACHYSANDRA terminalis, JAPANESE PACHYSANDRA. 6 to 9 in.

A low shrub largely used as a ground cover in dense shade and for edging shrubberies. Foliage glossy, light green.

	Each	10	100
Strong	\$ 40	\$3 00	\$20 00

PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda, MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA. 2 to 6 ft.

One of the finest of all broadleaf American shrubs. Compact growth, with shining evergreen leaves and abundant racemes of showy white flowers in May. The next season's buds appear after the flowering season and give the plant the appearance of being in bloom the year round. My stock is all strictly American-grown.

	Each	10
9 to 12 in.	\$1 50	\$14 00
12 to 18 in.	2 25	20 00
18 to 24 in.	3 50	30 00
2 to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

**“COLLECTED”
RHODODENDRONS AND KALMIAS**

The most striking landscape effects are produced by massing our wonderful native broadleaf evergreens. I grow them by thousands and supply also a select grade of “collected” clumps, that will give immediate effect, each plant a specimen balled and burlaped. The “cheap” collected stock sent out by “mushroom” collectors often fails — the best is always cheapest. The native species are hardy. These clumps may be safely shipped from early spring till June first, then again in August and thru the fall months, but early shipments are always desirable.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA	Per 100	Per 1000	Approx.
1 to 2 ft. “collected” clumps.	\$50 00	\$450 00	1000-1400
2 to 3 ft. “collected” clumps.	85 00	700 00	700-1000
3 to 4 ft. “collected” clumps.	125 00	1100 00	500-700

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE (True Species)	Per 100	Per 1000	Approx.
The finest hardy broadleaf evergreen for foliage effects.			No. to car
1 to 2 ft. “collected” clumps.	\$70 00	\$600 00	1000-1400
2 to 3 ft. “collected” clumps.	110 00	850 00	700-1000
3 to 4 ft. “collected” clumps.	250 00		500-700
4 to 5 ft. “collected” clumps.	400 00		300-400

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM	Per 100	Per 1000	Approx.
1 to 2 ft. “collected” clumps.	\$60 00	\$550 00	1000-1400
2 to 3 ft. “collected” clumps.	90 00	750 00	700-1000
3 to 4 ft. “collected” clumps.	140 00	1250 00	500-700
4 to 5 ft. “collected” clumps.	225 00		300-400

Cars of “collected” clumps will be made up “mixed” if desired, both as to sizes or kinds. Burlaping is recommended and will be charged for as per schedule on page 1.

An extra grade of selected collected clumps can be supplied at 25 per cent to 50 per cent advance to above prices, depending on how perfect the specimens are.



**The true RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE. Red-purple
The finest foliage of all Rhododendrons**

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the heights attained of the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and often exceed the lesser height given.

ACER buergerianum. Each 10
12 to 15 in. \$ 60 \$4 00
dasyarpum (*saccharinum*), SILVER MAPLE.
50 to 120 ft.
Rapid growth; open, pendulous habit; light green leaves; for quick effects desirable, but not as desirable for general use as many other species.

14 to 18 ft. . . \$5 to 12 50 each
ginnala, AMUR MAPLE. 12 to 20 ft.
Handsome foliage, turning bright red in autumn. Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft. \$ 75 \$5 00 \$45 00
4 to 8 ft. clumps . . \$2 to 4 00 each

platanoides, NORWAY MAPLE. 50 to 100 ft.
Large, handsome tree, much used for street planting. Leaves turn pale yellow in fall.
Each 10 100

6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00
8 to 10 ft. 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal. 2 00 18 00 176 00
8 to 10 ft. 1 1/4 to 2 in. cal. 3 00 28 00
10 to 12 ft. 1 3/4 to 2 in. cal. 3 50 30 00 280 00
10 to 12 ft. 2 to 2 1/2 in. cal. 4 00 36 00
10 to 12 ft. 3 1/4 to 4 in. cal. 4 50 40 00
12 to 14 ft. 2 to 2 1/2 in. cal. 4 50 40 00
12 to 14 ft. 3 1/4 to 4 in. cal. 5 00 45 00
12 to 14 ft. 4 to 5 in. cal. specimen \$10 00 to \$15 00 each.

rubrum, RED MAPLE. 50 to 120 ft.
One of our most beautiful native trees. Attractive at all seasons. Very early scarlet flowers followed by bright red fruit in early spring; bright scarlet and orange foliage in autumn.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$ 35 \$3 20
3 to 4 ft. 50 4 00
4 to 5 ft. 75 6 00
5 to 6 ft. 1 00 8 00
6 to 8 ft. 2 00 16 00

saccharum, SUGAR MAPLE. 60 to 120 ft.
One of our best known and finest shade and street trees; of upright dense growth; leaves turn bright yellow and scarlet in autumn.

Each 10 100
4 to 6 ft. \$ 75 \$6 00 \$48 00
6 to 8 ft. 1 25 10 00 88 00
8 to 10 ft. 2 00 18 00

spicatum, MOUNTAIN MAPLE. 5 to 30 ft.
Dwarfish, good for undergrowth and the border. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. Seedlings \$ 25 \$2 00

Hort. var. of Acer.

WIER MAPLE (*dasyarpum wieri*). 50 to 75 ft.
Weeping variety of considerable beauty.
10 to 14 ft. \$3 to 10 00 each

AMELANCHIER canadensis, DOWNY SHADBLOW. 15 to 60 ft.

The Carolina mountain form, with large-petioled, showy white flowers and delicious fruit. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$ 60 \$4 00

AMORPHIA tennesseensis, TENNESSEE INDIGO. 5 to 20 ft.
Flowers violet-purple, one of the best of the genus. Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft. Seedlings \$ 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

ARONIA arbutifolia, RED CHOKEBERRY. 6 to 10 ft.

One of our most showy, red-fruited shrubs for winter effect and for planting in Rhododendron beds and in shrubberies; autumn coloring bright scarlet. Each 10 100
9 to 12 in. \$ 40 \$3 50 \$30 00
1 to 2 ft. 60 5 00 40 00

atropurpurea (*floribunda*), PURPLE CHOKEBERRY. 6 to 12 ft.
Purplish black fruit. All the Aronias have showy white flowers and conspicuous fruit. Each 10
6 to 9 in. \$ 40 \$3 50

melanocarpa, BLACK CHOKEBERRY. 3 to 6 ft.
Dense growth; fine for border; black fruit and masses of showy white blossoms. Each 10 100
18 to 24 in. clumps \$ 45 \$4 00 \$35 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps . . 60 5 00 40 00
3 to 4 ft. clumps . . 80 7 20 60 00
4 to 5 ft. clumps . . 1 00 8 00

melanocarpa elata, GLOSSY CHOKEBERRY. 6 to 10 ft.
A tall broad form of previous species. Each 10
9 to 12 in. \$ 65 \$6 00

melanocarpa grandifolia, GREAT BLACK CHOKEBERRY. 6 to 10 ft.
Fruit black and lustrous, drooping on long stems and remains on plant until beginning of winter. Each 10
2 1/4 to 3 ft. \$ 50 \$4 00
3 to 4 ft. 85 7 50

melanocarpa and Clethra alnifolia, MIXED CLUMPS.
2 to 4 ft. clumps \$2 to \$6 00 each

AZALEA arborescens, SWEET AZALEA. 8 to 20 ft.
In June the delightfully spicy, fragrant white flowers, with pink stamens, appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a spreading clump 3 to 6 feet broad in cultivation; easy culture. The foliage of this variety often colors striking shades of red in late autumn, and is the best of all the genus. The clumps offered have from twenty-five to one hundred stems and are heavily budded.

Each 10 100
12 to 18 in. clumps \$1 75 \$16 00 \$140 00
18 to 24 in. clumps 3 00 28 00 260 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps . . 4 50 42 00 400 00
3 to 4 ft. clumps . . 7 00 64 00 600 00

lutea (*calendulacea*), FLAME AZALEA. 6 to 15 ft.
The most regal of all the species, native or exotic; and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet fiery I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest red lead, orange, and bright gold as well as yellow and cream color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant-flowering shrub yet known." No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of A. lutea in full bloom. Nearly all quoted above 18 in. are budded. These A. lutea are splendid clumps with a mass of buds, and range in color from

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

light sulphur-yellow to deep red. Where the colors are picked, a special charge will be made.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in. clumps	\$2 00	\$18 00	\$172 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps	3 00	28 00	260 00
3 to 4 ft. clumps	5 00	48 00	440 00

Selected colors double prices above.

AZALEA vaseyi, PINKSHELL AZALEA. 6 to 15 ft. This showy Azalea was discovered only as late as 1878, and introduced by Highlands Nursery very soon after. It is of easy culture, and is perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous, as its white, pink, or deep rose-colored flowers appear in early April or May before the foliage. Of erect, slender habit naturally, in cultivation it becomes more spreading, while retaining the charming light stem growth. Autumn usually turns the leaves a deep dark crimson, greatly enhancing its beauty and value.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$ 90 00
18 to 24 in.	2 25	20 00	180 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 50	32 00	300 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	48 00	

viscosa, SWAMP AZALEA. 5 to 15 ft. Late-blooming with small, white, fragrant flowers in June and July. Arborescens and viscosa love moisture.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in. clumps	\$1 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 72 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	1 75	16 00	140 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps	3 00	28 00	260 00

yodogawa, LAVENDER AZALEA. 4 to 10 ft. A hardy Japanese or Korean variety with spreading habit. Flowers quite double, rose-purple.

15 to 18 in. \$2 50 each

BERBERIS sieboldi, SIEBOLD BARBERRY. 2 to 4 ft.

Leaves purplish when young, deep vinous red in autumn. Bright lustrous red fruit.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$ 40	\$3 60	\$32 00

thunbergi, JAPANESE BARBERRY. 2 to 10 ft. One of the best known of hedge plants; compact growth and scarlet fruit.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$ 40	\$3 20	\$28 00
18 to 24 in.	60	4 80	40 00

thunbergi maximowiczii. 2 to 10 ft. An interesting variety of the type, with foliage bright green beneath. Each 10

18 to 24 in. \$1 00 \$ 8 00

2 to 3 ft. 1 50 12 00

vulgaris, EUROPEAN BARBERRY. 4 to 10 ft. One of the very best. Handsome in spring, with golden yellow flowers and light green foliage; bright scarlet fruit hanging through winter. Each 10

1 to 2 ft. \$ 35 \$2 40 \$20 00

2 to 3 ft. 50 4 00 30 00

Hort. var. of Berberis.

Box BARBERRY. 1 to 2 ft.

A dwarf horticultural form of thunbergi used for low hedges and edging.

Each 10

9 to 12 in. \$1 50 \$12 00

12 to 15 in. 2 00 18 00

BETULA alba, EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. 40 to 60 ft.

Fine white bark; of great use for planting among evergreens for contrast; best effect when plants have several stems.

Each 10 100 1000

6 to 12 in. Seedlings \$ 20 \$1 25 \$10 00 \$90 00

1 to 2 ft. Seedlings .. 25 1 50 12 00 115 00

10 to 20 ft. \$2 to 10 00 each

BETULA papyrifera (*papyracea*), CANOE BIRCH. 60 to 120 ft.

Very ornamental, white-barked tree, of greatest value for contrasting effects with evergreens.

	Each	10	100
6 to 7 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 50	20 00	160 00

populifolia, GRAY BIRCH. 15 to 40 ft.

Grown in clumps, is conspicuous as a gray-barked shrub with delicate twigs and cut foliage.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in. Seedlings	\$ 25	\$1 25	\$9 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	8 00	

CALYCANTHUS floridus COMMON SWEET-SHRUB. 3 to 6 ft.

Flowers dark reddish brown with spicy fragrance.

	Each	10	
1 to 2 ft. clumps	\$ 75	\$6 00	

CARAGANA arborescens cuneifolia, Each 10

1 to 2 ft. \$ 40 \$3 60

CARPINUS caroliniana (*americana*), AMERICAN HORNBEAM. 15 to 40 ft.

Bushy small tree; dense but slender branches; foliage colors orange-yellow and scarlet in fall. Fine as a clipped hedge plant.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
4 to 6 ft.	75	6 00	48 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00	80 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 50	20 00	
10 to 12 ft.	4 00		

CASTANEA pumila, CHINKAPIN. 3 to 25 ft.

A fine shrub; abundant catkins of bright yellow or white flowers, followed by burs enclosing delicious nuts one third the size of chestnuts. Suitable in the border and on dry and rocky slopes; a splendid ornamental, and valuable for fruit.

	Each	10	
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 80	\$6 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	1 00		

CATALPA speciosa, WESTERN CATALPA. 50 to 100 ft.

Desirable ornamental; quick growth; showy panicles of white flowers.

5 to 9 ft. \$ 75 to \$2 00 each

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis, COMMON BUT-TONBUSH. 3 to 12 ft. Good shrub for wet locations. Each 10

1 to 2 ft. \$ 35 \$2 80

CHIONANTHUS virginica, WHITE FRINGE. 5 to 30 ft.

Spreading shrub; in early June a mass of fragrant, drooping, white flowers; followed by showy dark blue fruit.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	18 00	
4 to 5 ft.	3 00	24 00	

CLETHRA acuminata, CINNAMON CLETHRA. 8 to 15 ft.

From the Carolina mountains; conspicuous red bark and drooping racemes of white flowers. Each 10

18 to 24 in. \$ 60 \$4 40

2 to 3 ft. 80 7 60

alnifolia, SWEET CLETHRA. 3 to 10 ft.

A mass of very fragrant white flowers in late summer when flowering shrubs are rare.

	Each	10	
18 to 24 in. clumps	\$ 65	\$6 00	
2 to 3 ft. clumps	80	7 50	

tomentosa, WOOLLY CLETHRA. 2 to 8 ft.

Similar to the Sweet Clethra and invaluable, as it flowers two or three weeks later.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.	\$ 50	\$4 00	

THE BEST HARDY AMERICAN AZALEAS



1. *Azalea viscosa* 2. *Azalea nudiflora* 3. *Azalea vaseyi*
4. *Azalea lutea* 5. *Azalea arborescens*

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

CORNUS alternifolia, PAGODA DOGWOOD. 10 to 25 ft.

Very picturesque shrub or small tree, flat top and bushy. Horizontal branches are disposed in whorls representing each annual growth.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. Seedlings . \$ 30 \$2 50

florida, FLOWERING DOGWOOD. 10 to 40 ft.

One of the most beautiful American flowering small trees.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft.\$1 25
4 to 6 ft. 2 00 \$18 00

paniculata (racemosa), GRAY DOGWOOD. 6 to 15 ft.

Very handsome free flowering shrub with white fruit on red peduncles.

Each 10
1 to 2 ft. \$ 35 \$3 00

rugosa, ROUNDLEAF DOGWOOD. 3 to 10 ft.

Spreading shrub with roundish leaves; light blue fruit.

Each 10 100
12 to 18 in..... \$ 35 \$3 00 \$24 00

stolonifera, RED-OSIER DOGWOOD. 6 to 10 ft.
Dark blood-red branches; very spreading habit.

Each 10
18 to 24 in..... \$ 50 \$4 00
2 to 3 ft. 60 5 00

Hort. var. of Cornus.

GOLDENTWIG DOGWOOD (stolonifera flaviramea; aurea). 6 to 10 ft.

Golden yellow branches.

Each 10
1 to 2 ft. \$ 45 \$3 50
2 to 3 ft. 60 4 00

REDFLOWERING DOGWOOD (florida rubra). 10 to 40 ft.

A splendid stock of this choice variety. The Dogwoods are invaluable for woods planting. The scarlet fruit in autumn and early winter is very showy and fine for bird food.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft.\$2 25 \$20 00
4 to 5 ft. 3 50 30 00
5 to 6 ft. 5 00 40 00
6 to 7 ft. 7 00 60 00
4 to 7 ft. heavy specimens \$6 to 18 00 each

CORYLUS rostrata, BEAKED HAZELNUT. 2 to 6 ft.

A splendid undershrub for woodlands and a good border plant.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$ 50 \$4 00

COTONEASTER dielsiana. 4 to 6 ft.

A very desirable shrub, with spreading and arching branches and red fruit.

Each 10
18 to 24 in.....\$1 00 \$ 8 00
2 to 3 ft. 1 50 12 00

horizontalis (davidiana). 6 in. to 2 ft.

Low spreading shrub of extreme beauty when planted over boulders and among rocks. Glossy foliage; graceful habit; brilliant scarlet fruit.

Each 10
9 to 12 in.....\$1 50 \$14 00
12 to 18 in..... 2 50 24 00
18 to 24 in..... 3 50 30 00

integerrima. 3 to 4 ft.

A very good species with glossy foliage and scarlet fruit.

Each
18 to 24 in.....\$2 00
2 to 2½ ft. 3 00

COTONEASTER lucida. 8 to 12 ft.

Flowers in nodding corymbs, May, June. Fruit purplish-black.

Each 10
6 to 12 in.....\$1 00 \$8 00

CRATAEGUS arkansana, ARKANSAS HAWTHORN. 12 to 20 ft.

Fruit bright crimson in late October.

Each 10
12 to 18 in. seedlings \$ 50 \$3 50
arnoldiana, ARNOLD HAWTHORN. 12 to 20 ft.
One of the best of the Hawthorns, flowering in May, with bright crimson fruit in August.

Each 10
12 to 18 in..... \$ 50 \$3 50

crusgalli, COCKSPUR THORN. 15 to 40 ft.

Decorative sort; distinct habit, leaves glossy green, turning brilliant scarlet in fall; red fruit persistent into winter.

Each 10
4 to 6 ft.\$1 25 \$10 00

monogyna, ENGLISH HAWTHORN (One-stone). 15 to 20 ft.

One of the best varieties of English Hawthorn.

Each 10
12 to 15 in..... \$ 60 \$4 00

nitida, GLOSSY HAWTHORN. 20 to 30 ft.

Very ornamental with bright scarlet fruit, which persists into February.

Each 10 100
1 to 2 ft. \$ 60 \$4 00 \$36 00

prunifolia, PLUMLEAF THORN. 15 to 30 ft.

Red fruit; a fine variety.

Each 10
1 to 2 ft. seedlings \$ 60 \$4 00

punctata, DOTTED HAWTHORN. 10 to 25 ft.

Dull red fruit in October falling soon. One of the finest for hedges and shrubberies, branches spreading horizontally.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$ 50 \$4 40
4 to 6 ft. 1 00 8 00

rotundifolia, ROUNDLEAF HAWTHORN. 10 to 20 ft.

Bright red fruit; usually a large shrub.

Each 10
12 to 18 in..... \$ 75 \$6 00

tomentosa, PEAR HAWTHORN. 12 to 20 ft.

Fruit yellow or yellowish red. Conspicuous.

Each 10
1 to 2 ft. seedlings \$ 60 \$5 00

DEUTZIA gracilis, SLENDER DEUTZIA. 2 to 3 ft.

One of the best low forms. Pure white flowers. May and June.

Each 10
12 to 15 in..... \$ 50 \$4 00

scabra crenata, SCALLOP DEUTZIA. 4 to 6 ft.

Double white flowers tinged with pink.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$ 75 \$6 00

Hort. var. of Deutzia.

LEMOINE D. (lemoinei). 3 to 4 ft.

One of the best Lemoine Hybrids, very vigorous and more showy flowers than D. gracilis.

Each 10
12 to 15 in..... \$ 50 \$4 00

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. 4 to 6 ft.

Very large flowers faintly tinged with rose outside. One of the best horticultural varieties.

Each 10
2 to 2½ ft. \$ 50 \$4 00

DIERVILLA rivularis, GEORGIA BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE. 4 to 6 ft.

Yellow flowers, July, August; one of the best undershrubs.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$ 50 \$4 30

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

DIERVILLA sessilifolia, SOUTHERN BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE. 3 to 5 ft.

Sulphur-yellow flowers, very free bloomer in June, July. Makes a dense shrub.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 50	\$4 00	\$32 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	

EUONYMUS alatus, WINGED EUONYMUS. 6 to 10 ft.

One of the most conspicuous, with brilliant scarlet fruit and foliage turning crimson in autumn; branches stiff with corky wings.

	Each	10	
12 to 18 in.	\$ 75	\$ 6 00	
2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00	
3 to 4 ft. extra heavy	3 00	24 00	

bungeanus. 10 to 15 ft.

Slender branches; large scarlet fruits, hanging on till late.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00		
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	\$12 00	

europaeus, EUROPEAN BURNINGBUSH. 10 to 15 ft.

Bright scarlet fruit in greatest profusion.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 60	\$4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	80		

latifolius, BROADLEAF BURNINGBUSH. 15 to 20 ft.

Large, handsome foliage and pendulous fruit.

	Each	10	
12 to 18 in.	\$ 40	\$ 3 50	
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	8 00	
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 00	
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	18 00	

FAGUS americana, AMERICAN BEECH. 40 to 120 ft.

One of the best native trees for lawn or woods. Grows well in dense shade as an undershrub. The white or gray bark is most conspicuous.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	
3 to 4 ft.	1 60		
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	18 00	

syriatica, EUROPEAN BEECH. 80 to 100 ft.

Compact growing tree; very useful for hedges.

	Each	10	
18 to 24 in.	\$1 00	\$8 00	

FORSYTHIA intermedia, BORDER FORSYTHIA. 10 to 15 ft.

Floriferous; golden yellow.

	Each	10	
18 to 24 in.	\$ 35	\$3 00	
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	

Hort. var of Forsythia.

FORTUNE FORSYTHIA (suspensa fortunei). 10 to 12 ft.

Dark-green foliage, arching branches, and golden yellow flowers with twisted petals.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 60	\$5 00	
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00	
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00	

SIEBOLD FORSYTHIA (suspensa sieboldi). 8 to 12 ft.

Strong, thick-growing type.

	Each	10	
2½ to 3 ft.	\$ 50	\$4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	

GENISTA tinctoria, WOODWAXEN. 1 to 3 ft.

This is the shrub that makes the Salem "pastures" a sheet of golden yellow in June. A fine undershrub for massing and rockwork.

	Each	10	
9 to 12 in.	\$ 30	\$2 50	

HALESIA tetraptera monticola, MOUNTAIN SILVERBELL. 40 to 90 ft.

New variety, introduced by Highlands Nursery. Splendid pyramidal tree; a mass of silvery bell-like flowers in April and May.

	Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$1 00	
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	

HAMAMELIS virginiana, COMMON WITCH-HAZEL. 10 to 25 ft.

Fine undershrub. Yellow flowers in late fall as the leaves are falling.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 35	\$3 20	

HYDRANGEA arborescens, SMOOTH HYDRANGEA. 4 to 6 ft.

Fine for shady places.

	Each	10	
6 to 12 in.	\$ 30	\$2 40	
1 to 2 ft.	50	4 00	

quercifolia, OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA. 4 to 10 ft.

Very conspicuous shrub, with tomentose branches and leaves.

	Each	10	
12 to 18 in.	\$ 75	\$6 00	

HYPERICUM aureum, GOLDEN ST. JOHNWORT. 2 to 4 ft.

An erect shrub with large, shining leaves. Flowers very large, 2 inches across, bright yellow with broad, conspicuous petals, their centers tufted with golden filaments. July to August.

	Each	10	
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 35	\$3 20	

densiflorum. 2 to 4 ft.

Flowers small, but in such profusion as to densely cover the plant with a mantle of yellow. July.

	Each	10	100	
18 to 24 in.	\$ 40	\$3 00	\$24 00	
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	30 00	

prolificum, SHRUBBY ST. JOHNWORT. 2 to 4 ft.

The form growing on mountains is of elegant compact growth and valuable as a hedge plant. The foliage is dark green and abundant, as are the bright yellow blossoms which appear in July and continue till September.

	Each	10	
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 40	\$3 60	
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	

ILEX monticola, MOUNTAIN WINTERBERRY. 15 to 40 ft.

Bright red fruit in profusion; largest of the deciduous Hollies.

	Each	10	
18 to 24 in.	\$ 30	\$2 40	
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 60	
3 to 4 ft. clumps ...	1 00	8 00	

verticillata, COMMON WINTERBERRY. 6½ to 15 ft.

Perhaps the finest winter shrub, the scarlet fruits remaining on till late winter.

	Each	10	
12 to 18 in. clumps	\$ 45	\$4 00	
18 to 24 in. clumps	60	5 00	
2 to 3 ft. clumps ...	1 00	8 00	

ITEA virginica, SWEETSPIRE. 2 to 6 ft.

Fine shrub for wet or dry locations; very fragrant flowers in June and July; leaves color brilliant bronzes in fall.

	Each	10	
12 to 15 in.	\$ 35	\$3 00	

JASMINUM nudiflorum, WINTER JASMINE. 3 to 6 ft.

Very interesting drooping shrub, with yellow flowers, very early spring before leaves.

6 to 12 in.	\$ 50	\$4 00	
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HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the heights attained of the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and often exceed the lesser height given.

LARIX europaea (decidua), EUROPEAN LARCH. 60 to 100 ft.

One of the best known Larches of pyramidal growth.

Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 50 \$4 00

leptolepis (kaempferi), JAPANESE LARCH. 60 to 80 ft.

Beautiful Japanese species, rapid growth, foliage light bluish-green, very handsome as lawn tree.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 00
4 to 6 ft.	3 00 \$24 00

LEUCOTHOE racemosa, SWAMP LEUCOTHOE. 4 to 10 ft.

A Southern species which has proved hardy and very desirable in shrub border.

Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$ 60 \$5 00
2 to 2½ ft.	80 7 20

recurva, REDTIG LEUCOTHOE. 3 to 10 ft.

Similar to preceding but more spreading and beautiful, recurved, red twigs.

Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$ 60 \$5 00 \$40 00	
2 to 3 ft.	80 7 20	

LIGISTRUM amurense, AMUR PRIVET. 4 to 8 ft.

Very hardy, upright growth, like California Privet, which is so uncertain of hardiness. Fine hedge plant and clips well.

Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 25 \$2 00 \$18 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	40 3 20 24 00	

Hort. var. of Ligustrum.

REGEL PRIVET (*ibola regelianum*). 3 to 8 ft. Another very hardy sort, spreading habit; fine purple fruit.

Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$ 40 \$3 50	
2 to 3 ft.	60 4 00 \$36 00	
3 to 4 ft.	1 00 8 00	

LONGICERA bella albida. 6 to 15 ft.

The white variety of *Longicera bella*.

Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 60 \$4 00

morrowi. 4 to 8 ft.

White flowers, turning yellowish; blood-red fruit.

Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 60 \$4 00

muendeniensiensis. 6 to 12 ft.

One of the best forms from Arnold Arboretum. White or pinkish flowers, red fruit.

Each	10
6 to 12 in. Seedlings	\$ 30 \$2 40
15 to 18 in. Seedlings	60 5 00

LYONIA ligustrina, PRIVET ANDROMEDA. 4 to 10 ft.

A fine cricaceous plant, with nodding racemes of flowers in terminal panicles; glossy foliage.

Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$ 60 \$5 00
2 to 3 ft.	75 6 00

MALUS angustifolia, SOUTHERN CRAB. 20 to 30 ft.

Flowers fragrant; latest of American species to flower, and deeper pink than other native species; fruit yellow-green.

Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$ 75 \$6 00

MALUS arnoldiana, ARNOLD CRAB.

Seedling variety of *floribunda*; originating in Arnold Arboretum, but dwarfier than parent. Its long spreading and arching branches are very graceful, and flowers are produced on stems twice as long as *floribunda*. Considered by some most beautiful of all; yellow fruit.

Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$ 60 \$5 00
2 to 3 ft.	75 6 00

atrosanguinea, CARMINE CRAB. 15 to 20 ft.

This plant has the habit of *M. floribunda*, of which it is a probable hybrid. The brilliant red flowers of this Flowering Crab are not surpassed.

Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 75 \$6 00	
4 to 5 ft.	1 20 10 00 \$90 00	
5 to 6 ft.	2 00 18 00	

baccata mandshurica, MANCHURIAN CRAB. 15 to 20 ft.

Low densely branched tree, pure white flowers over 1 inch across, and more fragrant than any other Asiatic Crabapple; fruit the size of a big pea, yellow-red.

12 to 18 in. \$1 00 each

coronaria, WILD FRAGRANT CRAB. 15 to 20 ft.

Native Crab. White and pink flowers of most delightful and penetrating fragrance. Fruit makes a fine jelly.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 60 \$4 00
3 to 4 ft.	75 6 00

floribunda, JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB. 15 to 25 ft.

Professor Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum says: "This is one of the handsomest and most satisfactory of all flowering trees for this climate; it blooms every year without fail. The bright pink flower-buds are very beautiful; and the masses of small flowers, which completely cover the branches are at first pink and then gradually become white." Yellowish fruit about the size of a pea. Fruit hangs until late spring, furnishing fine winter food for birds.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	75 6 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 20 10 00

ioensis florepleno, BECHTEL CRAB. 10 to 15 ft.

One of the showiest of double flowered forms with bright pink flowers.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00 \$8 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 75 15 00

micromalus, MIDGET CRAB. 10 to 15 ft.

Very rare Japanese variety; small pale pink delicate flowers followed by light yellow fruit.

12 to 18 in. \$1 00 each

niedzwetzkyana, REDVEIN CRAB. Small tree.

This comes from Russian Turkestan and "is remarkable in the dark purplish-red color of the flowers, branches, leaves and fruit." One of first to bloom.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 75 \$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00 8 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50 14 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 00 18 00



Malus floribunda, Japanese Flowering Crab

THE FLOWERING CRABS

(Maluses)

The Flowering Crabs have few rivals among gorgeous spring-flowering trees and shrubs. At the Arnold Arboretum one of the important events of the year is the blooming of the Crabs, followed by the showy fruit.

They are of easy culture, and whether planted singly or in masses, give remarkable and quick results. Not only are the Flowering Crabs beautiful on the small lawn, but they are used to greatest advantage on a large scale in woodland and other mass plantings, as are Dogwoods and Hawthorns. No group of plants have greater value for enlivening open forest parks and the country roadside. They present striking effects when planted on parking strips of boulevards and wide, city streets.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

MALUS parkmani, PARKMAN CRAB. 12 to 20 ft.
A shapely small tree forming narrow vase-like head. Globose reddish fruit size of a small pea. Very fine rose-colored flowers on long slender stems.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	12 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	18 00

prunifolia rinki (*ringo*), CHINESE APPLE. 15 to 18 ft.

Wide spreading, small tree with pinkish flowers and yellow fruit; quite juicy and edible.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$ 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00

robusta. 20 to 40 ft.

This is the handsomest of white flowered Crabs and one of the most beautiful spring flowering trees. Fragrant, pure white flowers more than 1 inch in diameter; fruit dull red.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$ 75	\$6 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 00	

sargentii, SARGENT CRAB.

Low shrub growing naturally on borders of salt marshes. Small flowers in crowded clusters; white or pale straw color flowers; bright scarlet fruit remains on branches till spring.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in.	\$ 75	\$6 00
12 to 18 in.	1 20	10 00

scheideckeri, SCHEIDECKER CRAB.

Small pyramidal tree; small pink flowers in greatest profusion. Should be in every collection.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 75	\$6 00

sieboldi calocarpa.

Large tree-like shrub and one of the handsomest of the Crabs. Large flowers and bright red lustrous fruit.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$ 60	\$5 00
18 to 24 in.	1 00	8 00

spectabilis, CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. 15 to 25 ft.

Tall Shrub or small tree, with erect, slightly spreading stems, large pink flowers, more or less double, and medium-sized yellow fruits.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 00

toringo, TORINGO CRAB.

Shrubby, small pink flowers, late.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00

toringoides. 20 to 30 ft.

Small tree with gracefully drooping branches, white flowers and small pear-shaped red fruit.

18 to 24 in. \$1 00 each

zumi, ZUMI CRAB.

Pink and white flowers. Slender tree from elevated regions of Central Japan.

18 to 24 in. \$1 00 each

MENZIESIA pilosa, ALLEGHANY MENZIESIA. 2 to 6 ft.

Very fine ericaceous plant, with pink bells and bright red bark.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$ 60	\$4 00	\$35 00
18 to 24 in.	75	6 00	

MYRICA carolinensis (*cerifera*), NORTHERN BAYBERRY. 2 to 8 ft.

The finest of ground-covers; dark glossy foliage and conspicuous white fruit in profusion, hanging till into spring.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.	\$ 35	\$2 80	\$22 00

gale, SWEETGALE. 3 to 6 ft.

Clean shrub with fine foliage covered with catkins in early spring. Fine for borders of ponds.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$ 40	\$3 20	\$28 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	80	7 00	60 00

OSTRYA virginiana, HOPHORNBEAM. 15 to 40 ft.

Clean-growing tree, and fine for hedges.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00

OXYDENDRUM arboreum, SOURWOOD. 15 to 60 ft.

This cannot be recommended too highly. New twigs are bright red and foliage colors brilliantly in autumn. Profusion of flowers resembling Lilies-of-the-valley in drooping racemes. Should be planted very freely.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 40	\$3 20	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft.	80	7 20	60 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 00	70 00

PIEHLLODENDRON amurense. 30 to 50 ft.

Annual branchlets orange-yellow or yellowish gray. A new tree of great value.

	Each	10
9 to 12 in.	\$ 50	\$4 00

sachalinense. 40 to 50 ft.

The hardest species and a splendid tree; showy black fruit in broad panicles.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 00	

PIHLADELPHUS coronarius (*nivais*), SWEET MOCKORANGE. 6 to 10 ft.

Fragrant flowers, dense racemes, white or often light creamy tone. May and June.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$ 60	\$5 00

cononarius grandiflorus, BIG SWEET MOCKORANGE. 8 to 12 ft.

Larger flowers than in the species.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 60	\$5 00

lemoniei, LEMOINE MOCKORANGE. 5 to 8 ft.

Tree flowering in dense racemes, having delicate but charming perfume.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 60	\$5 00

PIERIS mariana, STAGGERBUSH. 2 to 4 ft.

A dainty ericaceous plant with drooping white or pale pink flowers in May.

	Each	10	100
6 to 9 in.	\$ 40	\$3 00	\$20 00

POPULUS simoni, SIMON POPLAR.

Rapid grower, useful as quick growing wind-break.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$ 75	\$6 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 00	8 00

Hort. var. of Populus.

LOMBARDY POPLAR (*nigra italica*; *fastigata*). 40 to 60 ft.

Of great value for places where a columnar tree is needed; not long lived.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 30	\$2 00	\$16 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 20	24 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	4 00	36 00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

PRUNUS americana, AMERICAN PLUM. 8 to 20 ft.

A fine species for thickets and borders.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in. Seedlings	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
1 to 2 ft.	35	3 00	24 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	

besseyi, WESTERN SANDCHERRY. 2 to 4 ft.

Prostrate habit and good for edgings and low plantings; showy fruit and flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 40	\$3 60	\$32 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00	40 00

maritima, BEACH PLUM. 2 to 10 ft.

Low bush, splendid for shore planting and sandy locations; a shower of white flowers in early spring; showy purple fruit which makes fine jelly.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in.	\$ 35	\$2 50
1 to 2 ft.	60	4 00

pumila, SANDCHERRY. 4 to 8 ft.

Becoming decumbent; showy flowers; purple-black fruit.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$ 50	\$3 50	
2 to 2½ ft.	75	6 00	\$45 00

tomentosa, MANCHU PLUM. 8 to 15 ft.

Small tree or dense bush; flowers white, but with bright red calyx.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$ 50	\$4 00

virginiana leucocarpa, AMBER CHOKEBERRY. 6 to 12 ft.

Showy yellow fruited variety.

	Each	10
9 to 12 in.	\$ 35	\$3 00

QUERCUS macrocarpa, MOSSY CUP OAK. 80 to 160 ft.

Spreading branches, forming a broad round head.

8 to 12 ft. ...\$4 to 8 00 each

palustris, PIN OAK. 80 to 120 ft.

Handsome tree, much used for street planting; branches often pendulous; leaves color brilliantly in autumn.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
10 to 14 ft. ...	\$4 to 10 00	each

rubra, COMMON RED OAK. 80 to 150 ft.

One of the best for street planting or for the lawn; rapid growth, making a broad, round-topped head; fine fall coloring.

8 to 14 ft. ...\$4 to \$8.00 each

RHAMNUS dahurica, DAHURIAN BUCKTHORN. 15 to 30 ft.

Usually a large, thorny shrub with abundant black fruit.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 40	\$3 60
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 00

RHODORA canadensis, RHODORA. 1 to 3 ft.

This is really an Azalea with bright rose purple flowers in May; will thrive in bog garden.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides, JET BEAD. 3 to 6 ft.

Large pure white flowers in May or June. Shiny black and very showy seed.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 35	\$3 00
2 to 2½ ft.	50	4 00

RHUS copallina, SHINING SUMAC. 5 to 15 ft.

One of the finest foliated plants of the genus and colors brilliantly in the fall. Does well in dry soil.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 40	\$3 20

glabra, SMOOTH SUMAC. 4 to 15 ft.

Fine sort, with showy fruit.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 35	\$3 20
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00

typhina, STAGHORN SUMAC. 15 to 30 ft.

Very showy crimson fruit, rapid grower, fine for massing where there is lots of room.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft. Seedlings	\$ 25	\$1 80

ROBINIA hispida, ROSE-ACACIA. 1 to 3 ft.

Bright rose-colored or pale purple flowers.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 35	\$3 00

kelseyi, KELSEY LOCUST. 4 to 8 ft.

A new species, discovered by us in the Carolina mountains. Bright pink or rose-colored flowers, resembling the sweet pea. Does well in dry or moist situations. Very graceful.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00

viscosa, CLAMMY LOCUST. 15 to 40 ft.

Bright rose-colored flowers in loose drooping racemes.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 75	\$6 00

ROSA acicularis, PRICKLY ROSE. 2 to 6 ft.

Flowers deep rose, fragrant in early spring.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 60	\$5 00



Rosa spinosissima

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

ROSA lucida, LUCIDA ROSE. 2 to 4 ft.
One of the best; bright pink; dense growth.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
1 to 2 ft.	40	3 50	
2 to 2½ ft.	60	5 00	

lucida alba, WHITE LUCIDA ROSE. 2 to 4 ft.
Very showy, pure white flowers and yellow stems.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	\$ 80	\$7 20	\$60 00
12 to 18 in.....	1 00	8 00	

nitida, BRISTLY ROSE. 2 to 6 ft.

Hairy stems; deep pink flowers.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$ 35	\$3 20

rugosa (ferox), RUGOSA ROSE. 4 to 8 ft.

Well-known hedge plant; fine large fruit.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in.....	\$ 25	\$2 00
12 to 18 in.....	40	3 20

spinosissima, SCOTCH ROSE. 3 to 8 ft.

Large white flowers, with mass of yellow stamens. One of the choicest of ornamentals.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$ 60	\$4 20	\$40 00
18 to 24 in.....	80	6 00	52 00

spinosissima altaica, ALTAI ROSE. 4 to 8 ft.

More vigorous variety with large white flowers.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in. Seedlings	\$ 40	\$3 50	\$30 00

RUBUS laciniatus, CUTLEAF BLACKBERRY. 6 to 12 ft.

Straggling bush or vine, beautiful white or bluish flowers, black fruit.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$ 40	\$3 00

odoratus, FLOWERING RASPBERRY. 3 to 6 ft.

Large rose-purple flowers and red fruit; very large showy leaves. A fine undershrub and suitable for damp woods.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$ 35	\$3 20

SALIX, WILLOW.

Our collection of Willows covers almost all the species that are planted in the Arnold Arboretum, and we have others in smaller quantities, that have lately been discovered in China and elsewhere. Many of the Willows are charming dwarf and semi-prostrate shrubs, notably beautiful, with bright yellow, brown, and green branchlets, or sometimes covered with a white bloom. The catkins are extremely showy and range from tiny balls of down to golden yellow spikes. Most of them thrive both in dry soils or in very moist locations.

The Federal Horticultural Board has quarantined interstate shipments of all Willows and Poplars from this section claiming that the satin moth has been found and that it is a dangerous insect; so although our stock is clean we are not allowed to ship it excepting in this district, and my customers are deprived of buying some of the choicest of all new rare and beautiful ornamentals. It is more profitable to hunt bugs than to grow plants.

SAMBUCUS canadensis, AMERICAN ELDER. 6 to 12 ft.

One of our showiest native shrubs with white flowers in large flat-topped cymes; profuse black fruit in August and September.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 35	\$3 20
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00

SORBUS americana, AMERICAN MOUNTAIN-ASH. 15 to 30 ft.

Brilliant bright red fruit in big clusters.

3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 each

japonica (callosa). 2 to 4 ft.

Dwarf white form for low edgings.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$ 50	\$4 00

thunbergi, THUNBERG SPIRAEA. 3 to 4 ft.

Flowers cover the plant like a mantle of snow.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 50	\$4 00

vanhouttei, VANHOUTTE SPIRAEA. 5 to 6 ft.

Graceful shrub, with arching branches; one of the best.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 35	\$3 20	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	32 00

Hort. var. of Spiraea.

ANTHONY WATERER. 2 to 4 ft.

A good hedge plant, with dark reddish flowers.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in.....	\$ 40	\$3 20

BILLIARD S. (billiardi). 4 to 6 ft.

Bright pink flowers. July and August.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 75	\$6 00

WHITE BILLIARD (billiardi alba).

White variety of preceding.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$ 60	\$5 00

STEWARTIA pentagyna, MOUNTAIN STEWARTIA. 6 to 15 ft.

This, the so-called "American Camellia" is one of the most rare and beautiful of all North American shrubs. Erect, well-foliaged, and with large, axillary flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with white creamy petals, deeply crenulated in the margins, resembling the single Camellia. June.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	18 00

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus, COMMON SNOWBERRY. 3 to 5 ft.

A native with very showy, pure white fruit hanging in large clusters until late winter.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 60	\$5 00	\$40 00

racemosus laevigatus, GARDEN SNOWBERRY. 4 to 6 ft.

Larger leaves and larger clusters of fruit than the preceding variety.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$ 60	\$5 00

vulgaris, CORALBERRY. 2 to 5 ft.

The red or purplish fruit is produced in great profusion and hangs on till early spring.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	50 00

SYRINGA japonica, JAPANESE TREE LILAC. 20 to 30 ft.

Large clusters of creamy white flowers in June and July.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 00

persica, PERSIAN LILAC. 5 to 10 ft.

Flowers pale lilac. May or June.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$ 30	\$2 50

vulgaris, COMMON LILAC. 15 to 20 ft.

Blue or purple flowers in May.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. clumps ...	\$ 80	\$7 20	\$60 00
3 to 4 ft. clumps ...	1 25	10 00	90 00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

SYRINGA vulgaris alba, COMMON WHITE LILAC. 15 to 20 ft.

Does not "sucker" from the ground like vulgaris.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 80	\$7 20	\$60 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00	90 00

TILIA americana, AMERICAN LINDEN. 60 to 120 ft.

Large heart-shaped leaves, turning yellow in autumn; flowers creamy white. A grand tree for street or park.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$ 75	\$6 00
6 to 8 ft. 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.	1 60	14 00

8 to 12 ft. specimens \$3 to 7 00 each

tomentosa, SILVER LINDEN. 60 to 100 ft.

Very distinct shade tree of pyramidal form; leaves silvery underneath.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
6 to 8 ft.	3 00	28 00

vulgaris (europaea), COMMON LINDEN. 60 to 120 ft.

A large handsome tree, valuable for street and lawns.

10 to 18 ft. specimens \$10 to 35 00 each.

ULMUS americana, AMERICAN ELM. 60 to 120 ft.

One of our most stately trees for street, woods or lawn.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft. 1¼ to 2 in. cal.	1 50	12 00	100 00
10 to 12 ft. 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 00	18 00	160 00
12 to 14 ft. 2 to 2½ in. cal.	4 00	36 00	340 00

VACCINIUM corymbosum, HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRY. 4 to 12 ft.

Without doubt one of our finest shrubs for border planting or with evergreens. Leaves turn crimson and claret in autumn. Fine clumps are offered.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$ 80	\$7 50	\$60 00
18 to 24 in.	1 00	8 00	75 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 00	100 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	28 00	240 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	36 00	340 00

pallidum, BLUERIDGE BLUEBERRY. 2 to 6 ft.

One of the choicest Blueberries from the Southern Alleghanies. A splendid border shrub, which has fruit of extra quality.

	Each	10	100
3 to 6 in.	\$ 35	\$3 00	\$28 00
18 to 24 in.	75	6 00	

stamineum, DEERBERRY. 2 to 5 ft.

A splendid species, with drooping clusters of white flowers and large green and purple fruit.

	Each	10
9 to 12 in.	\$ 40	\$3 60

VIBURNUM alnifolium (lantanoides), HOBBLEBUSH. 3 to 10 ft.

Large showy flowers and clusters of black fruit. Leaves large, conspicuous and color gorgeously in early fall thru shades of yellow to deep bronzes and reds.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 75	\$6 00

americanum, AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH. 8 to 12 ft.

Brilliant scarlet fruit, very persistent; finer variety than European Cranberrybush.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 60	\$5 00

VIBURNUM cassinoides, WITHE-ROD. 6 to 15 ft.

Upright, white flowers and pink fruit, changing to dark blue.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	80	7 20
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	10 00

dentatum, ARROWWOOD. 4 to 10 ft.

Dense-growing; creamy white flowers in late spring; berries blue-black.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. clumps ...	\$ 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft. clumps ...	1 25	10 00

VIBURNUM lantana, WAYFARING TREE. 10 to 15 ft. Red fruit, changing to black.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00	

lentago, SHEEPBERRY. 8 to 15 ft.

Glossy black fruit.

	Each	10
9 to 12 in.	\$ 35	\$3 20
1 to 2 ft.	50	4 00
2 to 2½ ft.	75	6 00

opulus, EUROPEAN CRANBERRYBUSH. 8 to 12 ft.

Berries scarlet, persistent until into winter.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	8 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	18 00

opulus nanum, DWARF CRANBERRYBUSH. 6 in. to 2 ft.

Dwarf, compact; suitable for rockeries or for edgings to beds; very hardy.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in.	\$ 60	\$5 00
12 to 18 in.	1 25	10 00
18 to 24 in.	1 75	16 00

sieboldi, SIEBOLD VIBURNUM. 6 to 10 ft.

White flowers. May or June; fruit changing from pink to bluish-black.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1 00	\$8 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 40	12 00

tomentosum, JAPANESE DOUBLEFILE VIBURNUM. 6 to 12 ft.

Large white flower-clusters; good foliage.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00

WEIGELA amabilis, ROSE WEIGELA. 4 to 10 ft.

Abundant flowers, changing from white or pale pink to carmine.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$ 50	\$4 00

rosea, PINK WEIGELA. 4 to 8 ft.

Flowers pink or deep rose. May or June.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 60	\$5 00

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia, YELLOWROOT. 1 to 4 ft.

The finest American undershrub for planting under trees, along roadways, or where conditions of extreme moisture prevail. Finely cut green foliage which turns orange and yellow in autumn. Peculiar brown-purple flowers in pendulous racemes appear early.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in. clumps .	\$ 35	\$3 20	\$30 00
12 to 18 in. clumps	50	4 00	32 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	80	7 20	60 00

VINES, CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the heights attained of the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and often exceed the lesser height given.

AMPELOPSIS (*Vitis*) heterophylla, TRICOLOR CREEPER.

Heartshaped leaves, deeply 3 to 5 lobed; very striking red, white and blue fruit.

	Each	10	
1 to 2 ft.	\$ 45	\$ 4 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	75	6 00	

quinquefolia, VIRGINIA CREEPER.

Strong rambling vine with foliage coloring beautifully in autumn; does not cling well.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 50	\$ 4 00	

quinquefolia engelmanni, ENGELMANN CREEPER.

This is the clinging form of the well-known Virginia Creeper. The leaves are much thinner and smaller than in the ordinary variety, the whole plant lacking the coarseness that characterizes *A. quinquefolia*, and it clings to walls like Ivy. The fall coloring is exceedingly brilliant and vastly superior to the common form, which is not used where the new variety is known and can be had.

	Each	10	
12 to 18 in.	\$ 40	\$ 3 20	

tricuspidata (*veitchi*), JAPANESE CREEPER.

Well-known vine for covering walls, etc., sometimes called Boston Ivy. Three-lobed leaves; shiny blue-black fruit.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.	\$ 40	\$ 3 20	
12 to 18 in.	65	5 00	\$ 40 00

vitacea, THICKET CREEPER.

Dark green serrate leaves; fruit bluish black.

	Each	10	
15 to 18 in.	\$ 75	\$ 6 00	

CELASTRUS orbiculatus punctatus, CHRISTMAS BITTERSWEET.

Scarlet, showy fruit, hanging until into January. A splendid vine for walls, trees, etc.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.	\$ 25	\$ 1 80	\$ 15 00
1 to 2 ft.	35	3 00	24 00
2 to 2½ ft.	50	4 00	32 00

CLEMATIS crispa, CURLY CLEMATIS. 3 to 5 ft.

Purple bell-shaped flowers. June to September.

	Each	10	
.....	\$ 50	\$ 4 00	

paniculata, PANICLED CLEMATIS. 15 to 30 ft.

Vigorous climber; the white fragrant flowers cover the plant in late summer.

	Each	10	100
Heavy	\$ 40	\$ 3 50	\$ 30 00

virginiana, VIRGINIA CLEMATIS. 10 to 20 ft.

Native climber; hardy and graceful; white; fruit very showy.

	Each	10	
	\$ 40	\$ 3 50	

EUONYMUS obovatus, RUNNING STRAWBERRY-BUSH. 1 to 1½ ft.

Fine ground cover, particularly for very shady places.

	Each	10	
12 to 15 in.	\$ 50	\$ 4 00	

EUONYMUS radicans, WINTERCREEPER. 15 to 25 ft.

Shrubby vine, often reaching a height of 20 feet; dark evergreen foliage. This takes the place of English Ivy in northern latitudes.

	Each	10	100
Strong	\$ 40	\$ 3 20	\$ 30 00
Heavier	65	6 00	50 00

Hort. var. of *E. radicans*.

ROUNDLEAF WINTERCREEPER (*radicans carrierei*). Larger foliage than the type, often assuming the shape of a shrub.

	Each	10	100
Strong	\$ 50	\$ 4 00	\$ 36 00

LARGELEAF WINTERCREEPER (*radicans vegetus*).

Larger foliage, yellowish green a very fine variety.

	Each	10	100
Strong	\$ 50	\$ 4 00	\$ 36 00

POLYGONUM baldschuanicum, SILVER FLEECEVINE.

Rapid grower, covered with a sheet of white or pink-tinged flowers in long racemes.

18 to 24 in.	\$ 1 00	each	
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ROSA, Rose.

We can supply the leading varieties of climbing roses in strong plants.

	Each	10	100
	\$ 1 00	\$ 8 40	\$ 75 00

DOROTHY PERKINS, Light Pink.

CRIMSON RAMBLER, Crimson.

EXCELSA, Crimson.

PINK RAMBLER, Pink.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE, Bright pink, striped white.

SILVER MOON, Silvery white, yellow center.

YELLOW RAMBLER, Yellow.

SETIGERA, Single deep rose.

TAUSENDSCHON, Rosy carmine.

TENNESSEE BELLE, Pink.

VEILCHENBLAU, Reddish lilac.

WHITE PERKINS, White.

WICHURAIANA, Pure White, in clusters,

and other standard varieties.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides, JAPANESE HYDRANGEAVINE.

Fine for tree trunks, walls, etc. Will cling to brick and stonework. Beautiful reddish bark. A remarkably fine shrub.

12 to 15 in.	\$ 1 50	each	
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VACCINIUM vitis-idaea, COWBERRY.

Prostrate evergreen trailer, rarely over three inches in height; very hardy and fine for rockwork and covering sandy spots.

	Each	10	
3 to 6 in.	\$ 1 00	\$ 8 00	

WISTERIA multijuga (blue), LONGCLUSTER WISTERIA.

Japanese variety; light blue racemes 2 feet long.

18 to 24 in.	\$ 1 00	each	
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sinensis alba, WHITE CHINESE WISTERIA

One of the best old-fashioned sorts with flower clusters about six inches long.

18 to 24 in.	\$ 1 00	each	
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Dennstedtia (*Dicksonia*), Hayscented Fern

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the heights attained of the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and often exceed the lesser height given.

Ferns

Prices of Ferns unless otherwise noted: \$.25 each; \$2.10 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

ADiantum pedatum, AMERICAN MAIDENHAIR FERN. 8 to 20 in.

ASplenium platyneuron (*ebenum*), EBONY SPLEENWORT. 9 to 18 in. \$.10 each.
trichomanes, MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT. 3 to 8 in.

ATHYrium (*Asplenium*), **filixfemina**, LADY-FERN. 16 to 40 in.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera, BERRY BLADDERFERN. 12 to 24 in.
fragilis, BRITTLEFERN. 4 to 12 in.

DENNSTEDTIA (*Dicksonia*) **punctilobula**, HAY-SCENTED FERN.

	Each	10	100
20 to 40 in.....	\$ 20	\$1 80	\$16 00

DRYOPTERIS cristata, CRESTED WOODFERN. 12 to 24 in.

goldieana, GOLDIE FERN.
Each 10
24 to 40 in..... \$ 40 \$3 60

(*Aspidium*) **marginalis**, LEATHER WOODFERN.
novehoracensis, NEW YORK FERN. 12 in.
spinulosa, TOOTHED WOODFERN. 18 to 24 in.
thelypteris, MARSHFERN. 12 to 18 in.

LYGODIUM palmatum, HARTFORD FERN.
Each 10
12 to 36 in..... \$ 50 \$4 50

POLYPODIUM vulgare, COMMON POLYPODY. 3 to 6 in.

POLYSTICHUM (*Dryopteris*) **acrostichoides**, CHRISTMAS FERN. 24 to 36 in.

PTERETIS (*Onoclea*) **nodulosa**, OSTRICH FERN. 24 to 48 in.

ONOCLEA sensibilis, SENSITIVE FERN. 6 to 12 in.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea, CINNAMON FERN.
Each 10 100
32 to 60 in..... \$ 40 \$3 60 \$32 00

claytoniana, CLAYTON FERN.
Each 10 100
24 to 36 in..... \$ 40 \$3 60 \$32 00

regalis, ROYALFERN.
Each 10 100
12 to 16 in..... \$ 40 \$3 60 \$32 00

WOODSIA obtusa, COMMON WOODSIA. 8 to 20 in.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

In this list will be found a collection of hardy herbaceous perennials that will give a good succession of bloom from early spring to late autumn. Nearly all are of easy culture. The usual list of herbaceous perennials offered in American catalogs can be secured and shipped with other orders, so that customers may feel safe in getting full collections.

Prices of herbaceous perennials unless otherwise noted: \$.30 each; \$2.40 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

ACTÆA rubra, RED BANEERRY. Scarlet fruit.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials (Continued)

ASTERS, in variety. 3 to 6 ft. White, blue, etc. Fall.

CALTHIA palustris, MARSHMARIGOLD. 8 in. Yellow. April.

CHELONE glabra (*alba*), WHITE TURTLEHEAD. 2 to 4 ft. White. June.

lyoni, PINK TURTLEHEAD. 2 to 4 ft. Pink. June.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, hardy. 2 to 4 ft. Fall.
corcanum, KOREAN CHRYSANTHEMUM.

A new species from Korea introduced by Boxford-Highlands Nursery. Blooms very late, after first frosts; large white single flowers 1½ inches in diameter, turning to pink and purple shades. A remarkably fine low-growing plant to extend the flowering season almost into winter.

	Each	10
.....	\$ 75	\$5 00

CIMICIFUGA racemosa, COHOSH BUGBANE. 3 to 6 ft. White, July.

CONVALLARIA majalis, LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. 6 to 8 in. White. April to June.

CORNUS canadensis, BUNCHBERRY. "Collected" clumps. 4 to 8 in. Flowers white; berries bright red. April, May.



Cimicifuga racemosa. A charming perennial

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

CYPRIPEDUM acaule, PINK LADYSLIPPER. 6 to 12 in. Lip rose-purple, rarely white. Large pink-purple flowers with thick clusters of leaves. May and June.

californicum, CALIFORNIA LADYSLIPPER. 1 to 2 ft. White with greenish sepals.

Each 10
\$ 75 \$5 00

fasciculatum. 6 to 12 in.

Flowers greenish brown.

Each 10
\$ 75 \$6 00

montanum. 1 to 2 ft.

A delicate species from the northwest. Flowers purple and white in June.

Each 10
\$ 75 \$6 00

pubescens (hirsutum), COMMON LADYSLIPPER. 1 to 2 ft.

Bright yellow flowers called slippers, sometimes three to five on each stem.

Each 10
\$ 50 \$4 40

reginae (spectabilis), SHOWY LADYSLIPPER. 1 to 2 ft.

The handsomest and one of the rarest of hardy Orchids. The broadly ovate sepals and petals are pure white, while the large inflated pouch is a beautiful soft red rose-color. A strong grower, preferring peat soils. Succeeds well in the Rhododendron bed or in the bog. June and early July.

Per crown \$ 30 each

DICENTRA eximia, FRINGE BLEEDINGHEART. 12 to 18 in.

Pink: all summer.

spectabilis, BLEEDINGHEART. 3 ft. Purple and red. May.

Each 10

\$ 75 \$6 00

DIONAEA muscipula, VENUS FLYTRAP. 4 to 20 in. A most curious and rare insectivorous plant with extraordinary irritable leaves, furnished with sensitive hairs, which, when touched, induce the leaves to close forcibly, holding fast any venturesome insect. The small, white flowers are in clusters on the ends of stems 4 to 6 inches high. Very interesting for the winter garden and to study. Pot in sandy loam or swamp moss, keeping moist, or plant outside with the Sarracenias and mulch heavily in winter.

DROSERA rotundifolia, ROUNDLEAF SUNDEW. 2 to 4 in. White. June.

GALAX aphylla, GALAX. A low ground-covering evergreen, with heart-shaped, crenate-toothed leaves of striking beauty, and white flowers borne on a graceful scape 12 to 18 inches high. The thick leaves turn brilliant shades of bronze, red, and crimson in autumn, remaining so through the winter. A remarkable ground-covering plant, particularly for use in the Rhododendron bed and shady banks.

GILLENIA (Porteranthus) stipulata, INDIAN PHYSIC. 2 to 3 ft. Pink and white. July.

HABENARIA ciliaris, YELLOW FRINGE-ORCHIS. 12 to 18 in. Bright yellow. July.

HEMEROCALLIS, GOLD DUST. 2 to 3 ft. Bronze-yellow. May, June.

dumortieri (sieboldi), EARLY DAYLILY. 2 ft. Yellow and bronze. June.

fulva (disticha), OLD-FASHIONED DAYLILY. Flowers orange. July, August.

middendorfi, AMUR DAYLILY. 2 to 3 ft. Golden yellow. June.

thunbergi, JAPANESE DAYLILY. 3 to 4 ft. Light yellow. June.

HEPATICA triloba (hepatica), ROUNDLOBE HEPATICA. Scapes 4 to 6 in. Flowers earliest spring.

HOSTA (Funkia) lancifolia, LANCELEAF DAYLILY. 12 to 18 in. Light blue. July, August.

Hort. var. of Hosta.

BIG COMMON DAYLILY (plantaginea grandiflora). 12 to 18 in. White. August.

HYDRASTIS canadensis, GOLDENSEAL. 4 to 12 in. White. May.

IRIS cristata, CREST IRIS. 3 to 6 in. Light blue. May.

germanica. GERMAN IRIS. Mixed varieties. 1 to 3 ft. May, June.

kaempferi, JAPANESE IRIS. 2 to 3 ft. Leaves 1 to 1½ ft. Flowers blue, violet, etc., sometimes white, spreading 3 to 5 inches across. June to August.

pseudacorus, COMMON YELLOW IRIS. 3 to 4 ft. Bright yellow. May, June.

verna, VERNAL IRIS. 6 to 8 in. Blue. April, May.

versicolor (virginica), COMMON BLUE IRIS. 2 to 3 ft. Blue. May, June.

Hort. var. of Iris sibirica.

SNOW QUEEN, 12 to 18 in. White. May.

LAMIUM maculatum (album), SPOTTED DEAD-NETTLE. Straggling or half trailing perennial. Flowers 1 inch long.

LIATRIS spicata, SPIKE GAYFEATHER. 2 to 3 ft. Rose-purple. September.

LILIUM canadense, CANADA LILY. 2 to 5 ft. Yellow or orange, usually spotted with brown. July. Loves deep, rich soil and shade, but stands open sun well.

carolinianum, CAROLINA LILY. 1 to 3 ft. Rare species of recurved type. Flowers orange, very fragrant, one to three on a stem. Stands dry conditions well.



Lilium canadense



(Foto by H. P. K.)

Iris cristata as a Rockery Plant

LILIUM grayi, GRAYS LILY. 1½ to 3 ft.
Introduced by me in 1888, it has proved the leader in the bell-shaped type of hardy Lilies. Dark red-brown petals, beautifully spotted. Bulbs are never very large.

	10	100	1000
1st size	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00



Lilium grayi

LILIUM superbum, AMERICAN TURKSCAP LILY. 3 to 6 ft. No description will do justice to this magnificent American Lily. Golden, recurved petals, flowering in perfect pyramids, often forty on a single stalk. A clump is literally a blaze of scarlet and gold.

	10	100	1000
1st size	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$60 00

tigrinum, TIGER LILY.
Flowers bright salmon-red, spotted purplish-black, anthers red. August to September. One of the hardiest, most permanent and most easily grown of all Lilies. Very beautiful.

Each	10	100
	\$0 40	\$3 20 \$28 00



Lilium superbum. Tens of thousands annually.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS



Bloodroot. One of our earliest
Spring Flowers

LYSIMACHIA nummularia, MONEYWORT. 2 to 4 in. Bright yellow. June.

PAEONIA, PEONY, in variety. Spring and early summer. Each 10 100
clumps\$1 00 \$8 60 \$80 00

PHLOX subulata, Moss PHLOX. 3 to 4 in. Pink and purple. April, May.

subulata alba, WHITE Moss PHLOX. 3 to 4 in. April, May.

PONTERDERIA cordata, PICKERELWEED. 12 in. Violet-blue. July to September.

SANGUINARIA canadensis, BLOODROOT. (Sanguinaria is shipped entirely at consignee's risk.)

SANGUISORBA canadensis, AMERICAN BURNET. 2 to 4 ft. White. September.

SARRACENIA drummondii, DRUMMOND PITCHERPLANT. 10 to 32 in. Flowers greenish purple to deep purple. Each 10

.....\$ 40 \$3 60

flava, TRUMPET PITCHERPLANT. 10 to 34 in. Flowers flavous yellow. Each 10

.....\$ 40 \$3 60

minor (variolaris), HOODED PITCHERPLANT. 8 to 24 in. Flowers with pale yellow petals. Each 10

.....\$ 40 \$3 60

psittacina, PARROT PITCHERPLANT. 2 to 6 in. Flowers greenish purple to purple. Each 10

.....\$ 40 \$3 60

purpurea, COMMON PITCHERPLANT. 2 to 10 in. Flowers greenish purple to purple. Each 10

.....\$ 40 \$3 60

rubra, SWEET PITCHERPLANT. 6 to 20 in. Flowers crimson; scent of sweet violets. Each 10

.....\$ 40 \$3 60

SEMPERVIVUM californicum. Rosettes 2 in. diameter; flowers pale red.

fimbriatum, FRINGED HOUSELEEK. 2 to 4 in. Rosettes 1 to 1½ in. diameter; flowers bright red.

globiferum, GLOBE HOUSELEEK. Rosettes 1½ to 3 in. diameter; flowers pale yellow.

tectorum (robustum), ROOF HOUSELEEK. 1 ft. Rosettes 3 to 4 in. diameter; flowers pale red.

SHORTIA galacifolia, OCONEE-BELLS. 6 to 8 in. The daintiest of rare plants, with clusters of large, wavy leaves, from which flower stems rise, bearing white or pink flowers, with crimped petals in early April. Thrives best in Rhododendron bed. Leaves colored rich bronze in fall.

Each 10

.....\$ 75 \$6 00

SOLIDAGO, in variety, GOLDENROD. 1 to 5 ft. Yellow. Fall.

STENANTHIUM robustum, FEATHERFLEECE. 3 to 5 ft. Tall, with extremely showy panicles often 2 feet long. The pure white flowers are borne on graceful compound panicles, often 2½ to 3 feet long. A clump of these plants makes a show equaled by few herbaceous plants of any description. In northern latitudes it thrives best along stream or pond or in other moist locations.

STOKESIA laevis (cyanea), STOKESIA. 1 to 2 ft. Blue. August to October.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana, CAROLINA THERMOPSIS. 4 to 6 ft. Yellow. June, July.

TRILLIUM grandiflorum, SNOW TRILLIUM. 8 to 18 in. The finest and largest species. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across; in April and May. One of our best early spring flowers; white turning rose color or marked with green.

Each 10 100 1000

1st size\$ 20 \$ 60 \$5 00 \$35.00

TYPIA latifolia, COMMON CATTAIL. 3 to 6 ft.

VIOLA cornuta, TUFTED PANSY, in variety. Fine colors. May to August.

pedata, BIRDSFOOT VIOLET. 3 to 5 in. Purple May to August.

Hort. var. of V. pedata.

PANSY (bicolor), 3 to 5 in. Purple, two upper petals deep violet.

YUCCA flaccida, WEAKLEAF YUCCA. 3 to 5 ft. White. June, July.

Each 10

clumps\$1 00 \$8 00



HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

BOXFORD—HIGHLANDS NURSERY

EAST BOXFORD, MASS.



Trillium grandiflorum

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS



Rhododendron catawbiense massed around colonial building in Salem, Mass.
Low ferns and evergreens for edgings. Planted by Harlan P. Kelsey



Leiorhynchus prostratus as a rockery plant in Massachusetts

Hardy American Plants and Carolina Mountain Flowers

Ship to _____

Send in time to arrive on or before _____

Post Office Address _____

[illegible]

From _____

HARLAN P. KELSEY

Hardy American Plants

Salem, Massachusetts

Boxford—Highlands Nursery

THE SUCCESSFUL RHODODENDRON BED

By Harlan P. Kelsey

This includes Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Leucothoes, Blueberries and other ericaceous genera, and similar native and exotic plants and often such "fillers" as Ferns, Lilies, etc., most of which delight in acid soil conditions, and which are usually grouped together to make what is termed the "Rhododendron Bed."

This class of plants is most at home in somewhat shady and damp situations, and in a porous soil supplying plenty of humus and always showing more or less acid reaction. Limestone (*alkaline*) soils must be avoided, as a majority of ericaceous plants (*Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Blueberries, etc.*) are rarely if ever found growing naturally under such soil conditions. Sandy loam is favorable, but in all cases continuous supply of humus should be provided.

Mulching. This means that the Rhododendron bed should have annually a heavy mulch of *hardwood* leaves, which is left on the year round to decay. Mulching also keeps the ground cool in summer and warm in winter and protects the fine feeding rootlets of the plants. *Removing the mulching in spring to make the beds "look better" is one of the greatest causes of non-success in growing Rhododendrons and similar plants. No expert gardener would ever think of so doing.*

Preparation of Bed. Unless conditions are naturally favorable, excavate 2 to 3 feet and fill with woods mold, "Kalmia peat," good loam, rotted field-sods, and perhaps a third in bulk of swamp muck or peat, or similar soils. Make a tenth part of the mixture sharp sand, especially where the soil is too clayey. The center of the bed or plantation may be raised 6 to 12 inches above surrounding ground, after allowing for natural settling.

Planting. Plant the same depth as before (shown by earth line, or "collar" on stem) and firmly press soil around roots with the foot, but don't pack the earth too solid — Rhododendrons are not telegraph poles. "Fillers," including Lilies and other bulbs and smaller ground-covering species, should be planted after the larger plants are all in and properly spaced. Then *soak* the ground and apply the mulching.

Winter Protection. If convenient, protect them with pine or other evergreen boughs, particularly where exposed to the sun and wind; yet Rhododendrons rarely suffer in the latitude of Boston or Buffalo, if properly planted and mulched. In the latitude of Ottawa and Quebec, Canada, a board fencing may be placed around the edge of the bed and much heavier temporary mulching of straw, etc., filled in almost or quite to the tops of the plants. It is rarely necessary to build a board cover, except on southern exposures to prevent sunburn, or with tender varieties not suitable for general planting, and even then evergreen boughs are preferable. Good ventilation must be provided.

Selecting the Location. For the Rhododendron bed, a northern exposure is preferable, especially in low elevation in the South, or elsewhere where freezing and thawing is quite continual. A direct winter sun on the frozen leaves of any broadleaf evergreen often kills outright or spoils the foliage. The north side of the building, wall, woods or hill is always preferable, and windswept locations should be avoided, unless proper measures are taken to check the heavy winds.

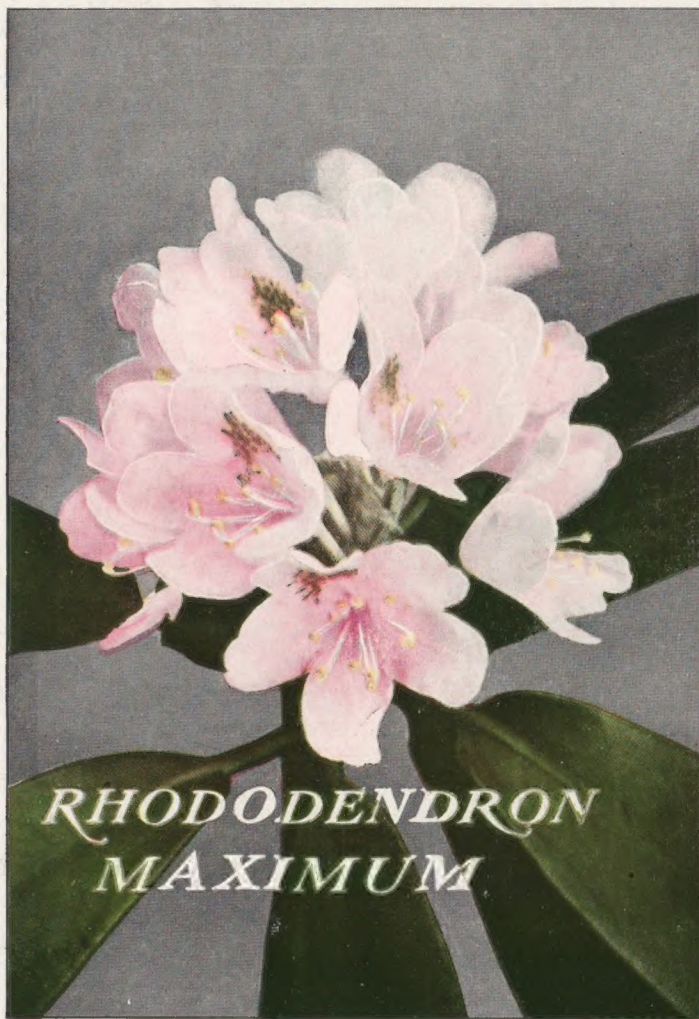
In Limestone Soils. Excavation is imperative and fresh soil showing acid reaction substituted. This can be successfully done. A striking example is shown in Highland Park, Rochester, New York, where one of the most beautiful Rhododendron and Azalea beds in America has been constructed and planted in a location originally of a heavy limestone nature. Blueberry culture is not a success in limestone soils.

Enemies of the Rhododendron. Rhododendrons, Kalmias and similar plants have few enemies. The only serious one I know is the Lace-wing Fly, which is native from New England throughout the Alleghanies, and is found on *Kalmia angustifolia*, *Rhododendron maximum*, *Kalmia latifolia* and occasionally on almost any broadleaf evergreen or deciduous tree or shrub. This pest appears in early spring on the under side of the leaves and gets its sustenance by sucking the sap. The leaves turn brown, giving the plant a ragged, unkempt appearance. It is easily disposed of by spraying the under side of the leaves, using a very fine nozzle, with an emulsion of ten gallons of whale-oil soap to one hundred gallons of water. While the Lace-wing Fly is more at home on *Rhododendron maximum*, it does not hesitate to attack all other species to a greater or less extent. Plants in the shade are rarely infested to any great degree.

The Use of "Fillers." For the best landscape effects, as well as providing a continual succession of bloom throughout the season, and actually protecting the Rhododendrons and supplying "feathered" edge to the ground, a large variety of shrubs and plants may be employed with the finest results. In fact, the planting of Rhododendrons without the use of "filler" or "edging" plants may give harsh, formal effects, which are neither desirable nor natural in any way. In the use of "fillers" great care must be taken as to

time of blooming and color effects, so they do not clash. It is surprising how many "filler" plants can be used without detracting from the broad evergreen effect, and yet supplying an amazing amount of interesting detail and a continuous show of blossoms against a beautiful Rhododendron leaf background.

Some of the Best "Fillers" and "Edging" Plants. *Andromeda polifolia*, *Chamaedaphne calyculata* (Leatherleaf), *Leiophyllum buxifolium*, *L. prostratum*, *Ilex glabra* (Inkberry), *Leucothoe catesbaei*, *Pieris floribunda*, *Taxus canadensis* (Canada Yew), *Galax aphylla*, *Gaultheria procumbens*, *Houstonia* (Bluets), *Mitchella repens*



(Partridgeberry), *Shortia galacifolia* (Oconee-bells), *Vinca minor* (Periwinkle), *Zanthorhiza apiifolia* (Yellowroot), Lilies, Trilliums, Erythroniums (Dogtooth Violets), Ferns in great variety, Violets, *Dicentra eximia* (Fern Bleedingheart), Iris in great variety, particularly *pseudacorus* and Japanese; Azaleas in variety; *Ilex verticillata*, Aronias (Chokeberry) in variety and many other "berry-bearing" shrubs.

Jonquils and other spring bulbs may be used freely in the borders of plantations with charming results.

HARLAN P. KELSEY,

Salem, Massachusetts